

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, No. 3, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over the old jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HAIRWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corne & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

B. G. B.

When Prices are Lowest

is the time to buy.

That's what's making this Shelf Emptying Sale such an event—chance to get good, useful goods at the lowest prices ever known.

Thousands of people taking advantage of it through mail orders.

Mostly odd lots and broken lines of winter silks and Dress Goods not to be carried over—that's why they're being sacrificed—almost thrown away as to price.

But there's variety—and the goods are choice—kinds that are useful for now and later.

Loss to us is big, selling this way—you gain all we lose.

Get samples—let them prove it.

Large lot, broken lines 45 and 50 cent Novelty Dress Goods and plain Mixtures 36 to 44 inches wide—25c.

Splendid strictly all wool 44 inch, 75 cent Plaids, 35c.

Lots of other Dress Goods at shelf emptying prices that make it important—15c, 35c, 50c.

75c and dollar silks 50c.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 silks, 75c.

Great opportunity to get silks for dressy spring waists—girls who will be graduating this season can get light evening shades, elegant silks, so far under price in this sale as will pay them to heed promptly.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT N.
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Of Dainty Laces and Embroideries.

The largest manufacturer of embroideries in the world made us an offer of 25,000 yards of this class of goods, embracing Nainsooks, Cambric and Swiss Edges and Insertings. They are 4 1/2 yard lengths and there are all widths going from 3/4 of an inch very gradually to a 14-inch width.

Now these embroideries, if you were to buy them in a regular way would cost you for the pieces of 4 1/2 yards, from 25c to \$5.00 each. As the manufacturer was quite liberal with us, we share our advantage with you by naming the prices.

10c to \$2.00 Each per piece of 4 1/2 yards.

So if you are out for embroideries we should like to hear from you.

Relating to Fine Laces.

We have just received an exceptionally large invoice of Normandy or Platt Val, Point de Paris and Round Mesh Val Laces from Nottingham. These are from 1 to 5 inch widths. The prices per yard vary from 3c to 25c. Another importation is that of Calais French Val Laces. These are sold in pieces of a dozen yards each. The widths of this Lace go from 4 to 2 inches.

The price per piece of a dozen yards ranges from 25c to 40c.

We should like to hear from you regarding these laces and embroideries and will gladly answer any questions regarding them if you will write our Mail Order Department.

PITTSBURG, PA.

OTIS FEARED TROUBLE

Filipinos About to Precipitate a Conflict.

MANILA THE DANGER POINT.

Little Doubt as to the Result, If Fighting Occurs—Hostile News From Filipino Sources—Agoncillo Filed Another Paper in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Advices from Manila which reached the war department were far from reassuring. It was understood that General Otis reported an expectation on his part that the insurgents were about to force an issue. Manila itself and not Iloilo as might at first be supposed is regarded as the danger point just now.

While the instructions to General Otis have been to avoid any hostile clash with the natives, so far as that plan is consistent with the maintenance of his position, it is realized here that it is within the power of any excited or intoxicated person to precipitate a battle between the two opposing forces. It must be understood that there is nothing in General Otis' instructions to prevent him from most vigorously defending himself and the interests confided to his charge. General Otis is so sure of his ground that the officials here feel no doubt as to the outcome of a hostile collision between the Americans and the insurgent forces under Aguinaldo, particularly as General Otis would have the enormous advantage of the full co-operation of the American fleet under Dewey. But it is particularly desirable that even a battle ending in victory be avoided just now, for the president has by no means surrendered his conviction that the misguided Filipinos can be brought to an understanding of the real object of the United States and peacefully accept the conditions sought.

Agoncillo sent another paper to the state department complaining of the fact that his other communications had been ignored, that nothing had been done to relieve the situation at Manila, which, as he had prophesied, was now on the verge of hostilities. He complains of the sending of more soldiers and warships to the Orient by the Americans.

He asks that he may receive such assurances as will satisfy his government, that it is not the intention of America to make war on the republic of Asia, and which will explain to it the reason why large armies and navies should be dispatched to the Philippine islands and which will relieve his countrymen of the fear, that now possesses them, that their liberties are in danger at the hands of a republic whose name they have always believed was associated with freedom and to which they first came for recognition.

He expressed his gratitude to America for services rendered, and hopes that friendly relations may continue, and urges the importance of an immediate answer.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Filipino junta here received a cable message from Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative at Washington, declaring that the prospects were improving though the work was difficult.

The absence of direct news from Manila and the receipt of secret intelligence from Washington caused the gravest anxiety here. The arrests of Filipinos by Major General Otis and the news that numbers of Filipinos fled was regarded as a most serious occurrence. It was pointed out by the Filipinos that this was exactly what happened in 1896 under General Blanco, when the Filipinos, on the following day, attacked the Spaniards and the revolution broke out.

The members of the Filipino junta in this city said they were so anxious to avert war that they were calling Manila urging the Filipinos "not to start hostilities if there is the remotest possibility of averting trouble."

MANILA, Jan. 20.—via Hongkong, Jan. 25.—The independence today is issued a supplement containing a dispatch purporting to come from Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. It comments upon the appointment of the commission, and says:

"The Filipinos naturally suspect this is a new attempt to humbug. Born Devvey and Spencer Pratt promised us independence if the Filipino republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time till they have accumulated formidable forces, when America, abusing her strength, will begin a war to ratify her sovereignty."

The independence then alleges that all the commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion, and incidentally asserts that the archbishop also favors annexation "with the sole object of gaining the sympathies of the winning side, immaterial which, in the interests of the religious corporations."

The Filipinos of Calocan and Gagalang, mistaking salutes exchanged between British and German warships on Jan. 18, moved 3,000 men to the front in order of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines.

Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited and some depots are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad and other large towns. The surrounding country is being leveled off for supplies and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice.

There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military authorities, but they are united on the question of independence.

It is estimated that there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms and it is said that there are nearly 50 Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them having been recently acquired.

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confident in the future.

Many of the Filipino officers complain of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila. Hongkong, Jan. 25.—The members of the Filipino junta here issued the following statement:

"The purchase by the American authorities at Hongkong of a number of steam launches for river work in the Philippine islands is highhanded, unnecessary and vexatious."

"Domestic visits throughout Manila are exasperating the Filipinos. Their suspicions are aroused by such actions. The dispatch of reinforcements is incompatible with peace and the appointment of a commission is only a pretext to gain time. The American secret police is acting offensively toward the Filipinos at Hongkong, who are British subjects."

"The Filipino congress at Malolos has unanimously vetoed annexation."

MANILA, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Hongkong to the Reforma of this city said a letter received from the Philippine islands under date of Jan. 20, announced that the rupture between the Filipinos and the Americans is an accomplished fact and that the lives of the Spaniards in the archipelago are endangered.

MANILA, Jan. 25.—The minister of war, General Correa, received a cable dispatch from General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, announcing that all the sick and maimed civil and military prisoners were released by the Filipinos. The general added that he hoped the remainder of the prisoners would be liberated shortly.

BELIN, Jan. 25.—The North German Gazette, commenting upon the declaration of Premier Sagasta that Aguinaldo had made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands conditional upon Spain recognizing the Philippine republic and allowing herself there, and that Aguinaldo had similarly demanded the Vatican's recognition of the Philippine republic, says:

"The conditions which the Filipinos seek to attach to the liberation of the Spanish prisoners, who include women and children, are unknown in the laws of nations, and unless there is some misunderstanding, the leaders of the Tagalos have thereby placed themselves outside the limits of civilization."

WHEELER'S DEFENCE

Extreme View of Constitution Would Debar Members of Congress From Serving on Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The inquiry ordered by the house of representatives as to what members were holding outside offices—originally intended to determine the status of Major General Wheeler and other members in the army—was begun by the committee on judiciary.

General Wheeler, in a statement, said in part:

"If the extreme view is taken that the clause in the constitution is mandatory and that it applies to all members of congress who accept offices of a temporary character, which may be terminated at any moment, then the government will frequently find itself embarrassed in selecting men for certain duties. For instance, it would have been unfortunate if the president had been inhibited from appointing Senators Davis, Frye and Gray on the peace commission. It would have been detrimental for him to have been inhibited from appointing Senators Morgan, Culom and Representative Hitt on the Hawaiian commission, and it would have been equally unfortunate had he been inhibited from appointing Mr. Dingley and Senators Fairbanks and Faulkner on the Canadian commission."

"In deference to the views of the distinguished members of congress who are insisting upon my seat being vacated, I have studiously refrained from taking an active part in the proceedings of congress, and since the day of my appointment, on May 4, I have refrained from voting."

"It is true, that at first I entered the hall for a few times to see some of my fellow members, but since learning that this was distasteful to one or two of my old friends, I have refrained from even availing myself of this privilege. I have not drawn any congressional pay, mileage or clerk hire since May 4, notwithstanding that I have been compelled to employ clerks at my own expense to perform routine duties."

DEBATED THE ARMY BILL.

General McClellan's Son One of the Speakers For Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The debate on the army reorganization bill opened in the house under an agreement by which the general debate is to run 15 hours, exclusive of three night sessions, the final vote to be taken not later than 3 o'clock next Tuesday.

The debate was not exciting. Mr. Hull and Mr. McClellan, son of the dead General McClellan, of civil war fame, in support of the measure, and Mr. Hay (Va.) in opposition, divided the honors. The other speakers were Messrs. Parker (Rep., N. J.) and Brown (Rep., O.) in favor and Messrs. Cox (Dem., Tenn.), Bell (Pop., Co.) and Lammam (Dem., Tex.) against it.

WIRE COMBINE OFFICIALS.

Directors Chosen For Three, Two and One Year Terms.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the American Steel and Wire company these directors were elected:

Three year term—J. W. Gates, I. L. Ellwood, William Edenborn, Henry Seligman, John Lambert.

Two year term—S. H. Chisholm, F. P. Voorhees, W. P. Palmer, P. W. Moen, Frederick Strauss.

One year term—G. T. Oliver, F. M. Drake, C. T. Boynton, James Hopkins, C. C. Howard.

Magowan Heard From Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Frank A. Magowan, ex-mayor of Trenton, caused the arrest of Simon Buttner, proprietor of a tenderloin resort known as the Hotel Winslow, on the charge that while in Buttner's place and in Buttner's presence he was robbed of \$2,600.

AGAINST MONNETT.

Supreme Court Refused to Remove Brinsmade.

THE MOTION WAS OVERRULED.

Attorney General Ordered to Resume Taking Testimony in Standard Case Before Master Commissioner—Latter Ordered to Report by April 8.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 25.—The supreme court overruled the motion of Attorney General Monnett to oust Master Commissioner Brinsmade in the Standard oil case.

The attorney general had asked for his removal on the ground that the funds for conducting such examinations in his department were exhausted and on the further ground that the master commissioner had granted unnecessary and needless delays at the request of the Standard Oil company's attorneys. The ruling of the court is as follows:

"Motion overruled. And it is further ordered that the attorney general, between Feb. 16 and March 1, shall complete the taking of testimony on behalf of the state before the master commissioner, and that the defendant shall have until March 25 to complete the taking of testimony on its own behalf before the master commissioner, and that the master commissioner make his report by April 8."

EXPANSION THE THEME.

The Subject Permeated the Proceedings of the Manufacturers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The spirit of expansion permeated everything that was done at the manufacturers' convention, including a future policy of increasing the membership of the National Manufacturing association during the closing year of the century to at least 5,000, and providing such a fund in its treasury as to make it a most potent factor in the extension of foreign trade as well as in American interests, including the new possessions of this country. President Search used a gavel that had in its construction samples of wood from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and the address in the presentation of this gavel and in its acceptance were really the keynotes of the occasion.

It was evidently the intention at this meeting to reorganize by expansion into an association that will represent every manufacturing interest in the United States, Canada and, in fact, a comprehensive pan-American organization.

A Church That Is Flourishing.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—The annual report of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church of this city has been issued. It shows that during the first year of the labors of Rev. E. Wemy, the rector, the debt of the church has been reduced to the extent of \$3,154.33. The debt remaining on the church property is only \$500. The total amount collected for the year was \$3,044.83. The church has 31 communicants, and is now in excellent financial condition. Fifty-seven members have been added during 1898.

No Charges Against Galskison.

ZANESVILLE, Jan. 25.—All members of the executive committee of the American League of Municipalities here to attend a meeting of that committee today denied the story that charges are to be preferred against Secretary B. F. Galskison of New York for refusing to turn over to the treasurer. The meeting is to arrange a program for the national convention in Syracuse next September, fix the date and appoint special committees.

Lumber Men Met.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 25.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Union Association of Lumber Dealers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which also includes members from Kentucky and West Virginia, met here. Last night the social branch of the organization met, the society being known as "The Comenched Order of 4000 Hoos, or the Descendants of the Black Cat."

CUBAN CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

He Ordered Cubans to Quit Work on a Plantation.

GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Jan. 25.—Cuban Captain S. rabin Planch, who obtained work on the Santa Cecilia sugar plantation near Guantanamo, ordered the workmen to leave their work until payment of arrest and trial by court-martial of the Cuban army.

The American troops who were guarding the plantation arrested Planch and brought him to Guantanamo. On his way he told them that he had acted toward the officers of his own officers, though he refused to give names.

Lieutenant Colonel Ray said that the action of Planch was by no means an isolated case.

George W. Boyd Married.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At Ingleside, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Miss Miranda Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes, became the wife of Mr. George Washington Boyd of Philadelphia. Bishop Satterlee performed the service.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In well informed quarters a representative of The Associated Press was informed that a peaceful solution of the Newfoundland question between France and Great Britain is expected very shortly.

Stewart Was Re-Elected.

CARSON, Jan. 25.—William M. Stewart was elected United States senator on joint ballot, receiving 9 votes in the senate and 15 in the assembly. Newlands was not presented for nomination.

QUAY WAS SHORT 14.

The Sixth Ballot Resulted In No Election At Harrisburg—Jenks Had 80 Votes.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.—Senator Quay fell 14 short of a majority on the sixth ballot in the joint assembly of the senate and house for United States senator. Representative Bricker of his home county of Berks was absent without a pair. George A. Jenks polled 80 votes and the anti-Quay Republicans scattered their votes as usual. Representative Edmonston of Bradford voted for his neighbor, Benjamin T. Hue, a wholesale hardware dealer at Bradford, charging from Dabell, and Representative John M. Martin changed from Lubos to Alvin Markle.

Colonel James M. Jenks of Pittsburgh, member of the national Democratic committee, was an interested spectator. With him were State Chairman Garrison, Congressman El of Elk and other state Democratic leaders. Mr. Jenks will remain here the rest of the week.

The anti-Quay Republicans caucused at the Commonwealth hotel. They were addressed by John Wanamaker, Haff and Dabell. Fifty-one of the 52 anti-Quay legislators were present, the sole absence being Representative Woodruff of Philadelphia, who has cast his vote for Judge Rice for senator. Representative Snyder of Luzerne, who was not of the signers of the anti-Quay pledge but who was voted for Alvin Markle for senator, made his initial appearance at the anti-Quay caucus.

Colonel James M. Jenks, the Democratic leader, in an interview, said that the Democratic legislators were not on the market and that they will stand by Jenks until Quay hauls down his flag. Democratic senatorial candidate Jenks said:

"So long as my candidacy serves to carry out the principles of the Alvin plan, I shall remain where I have been placed. I never thought of such a thing until I heard the Quays make the suggestion. I can imagine nothing further from the truth."

Asked whether any Democrats would vote for Mr. Quay, Mr. Jenks said: "These men are Democrats, not traitors. They are men of character and integrity."

A steering committee, composed of Senator William M. Brown, chairman; Representative Voorhees, vice chairman; Representative Keiser, secretary; Senators J. C. Gray, McCauley, J. C. Marshall and Charles L. Brown and Representatives Marshall, Harris, Baugh and Kries, was formed for the purpose of advancing the interests of Mr. Quay's senatorial candidacy.

The committee issued an address to the legislators, urging them to be present at all joint conventions, especially on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. Continuing, the address said in part:

"Whenever an election is unavoidable a pair should be secured with a Democrat, never with a 'bolter,' else the election of a Democrat to the United States senate might ensue, either by accident or design."

The committee wishes to assure members of the two houses that they have faithful faith in the reelection of Senator Quay, and they feel persuaded that his colleagues will exercise a proper degree of patience and the same steadfast adherence to the action of the Republican caucus which have characterized recent years.

"Throughout his nearly half century of political activity Senator Quay has never been beaten, and he is not going to be now."

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.—These gubernatorial appointments were sent to the senate and laid upon the table for present: James Campbell of Pittsburg, to succeed himself as factory inspector; Thomas C. Sample of Pittsburg, to succeed Thomas M. Jones of Harrisburg superintendent of public printing.

Mr. Planch read an article from Pittsburg paper in which it was charged by State Treasurer Beacom that as member of the joint legislative committee on the inauguration of Governor Stone he had agreed to place his signature to a bond indemnifying the state treasurer from any losses that might occur if he were to advance \$5,000 the committee to defray the expenses attached to Colonel Stone's inauguration to office. He said he did ask Beacom for an advance of \$25 to pay some of the committee's expenses and he agreed to indemnify Chairman Mitchell, but the state treasurer said that was unnecessary; that they could have the money as they wanted it.

FOR PRISON REFORM.

Papers Read and Addresses Made on Different Subjects at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—In the Prison Reform congress a paper was read by Dr. Blake of Alabama on separating prisoners afflicted with contagious diseases from other inmates. Mrs. Ellen C. Johnston, superintendent of prisons for women in Massachusetts, discussed the question of providing separate prisons for women.

Mrs. Annie Mitchell of California read a paper on the working of the Whittier reformatory for girls. Miss Thom of Maryland discussed the results of her efforts to establish and maintain a reformatory for colored people.

Y. W. C. C. Convention to Open.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—The eleventh annual convention of the Young Women's Christian association of Pennsylvania will open in the Second Presbyterian church, Penn avenue, at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow. The convention will be in session four days, during which much business pertaining to the interests of the work is scheduled, besides many notable addresses by representative Christian workers of this and other states.

A Church Convocation.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The mid-winter meeting of the southern convocation of the diocese of Pittsburg began its sessions in the church of the Epiphany, Bellevue, Rev. George Gannell, rector, in spite of the storm a good and dense was present. Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., presided.

LIKE THE OLD SCALE.

Operators and Miners Reached an Agreement.

SUBSTITUTE TO BE ADOPTED.

Committee Went Into Session to Formulate a Scale Substantially the Same as Last Year's Block Operators of Indiana Allowed to Withdraw.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—Substantially duplicate of the Chicago agreement between the coal operators and miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania will go into effect on April 1, 1899, when the present Chicago contract has expired. The joint convention of miners and operators unanimously came to this decision. A committee was appointed to draft the substitute, and the committee went into session after the close of the convention.

Unity of action was nearly overthrown at the moment when by the block coal operators of Indiana proposed to withdraw on the ground that they knew of a secret agreement supporting the proposed agreement, which would favor a district that enters into direct competition with them. Operator F. L. Robbins of Pennsylvania offered a motion that the block coal operators of Indiana be given the privilege to withdraw. The motion carried.

The new agreement will incorporate the following, briefly stated: Equal price for mining screened lump coal in Pennsylvania, Ohio and bituminous district of Indiana, to form a base scale.

Option of operators is above districts as to whether their mines shall be operated on a basis of run-of-mine or screened coal.

A uniform screen, 6x12, and with bars 1 1/2 inches apart.

Sixty-six cents for mining a ton of screened coal in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and the bituminous district of Indiana.

The bituminous district of Indiana and the Grap-creek district of Illinois shall pay a per ton, run of mine.

That Illinois shall be absolute on a run-of-mine system.

The eight-hour workday. Continuation of present relative prices and conditions between machine and pick mining, except in Illinois districts outside of that of Danville, Ill., where any differential is to be subsequently settled.

RAPPED BY FRYE.

Anti-Treaty Men Accused of Encouraging Filipinos to Be Hostile to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The senate resumed consideration of the peace treaty in executive session, the party resolution for the consideration of the treaty in open session being voted down and there was more or less talk of taking a vote on this point to defeat a debate was reached.

Senator Frye said that a vote might be reached within ten days. Senator Vest joined in Mr. Gorman's appeal and urged Mr. Davis to name a day and an hour when the vote could be taken. "We want it understood distinctly," he said, "that we are holding the treaty up at all. Same the day. We will agree to any day that will suit you. If you have five votes you can carry your treaty; if not, it will be defeated. The question will be disposed of and the senate can proceed with other business."

"Let us vote now," responded Senator Aldrich, who had just entered the chamber after a visit to his home in Rhode Island. "We ought to be ready to vote in 10 minutes."

Senator Davis said that he would not feel justified in assuming such a responsibility upon his own authority unsupported by the action of his committee. He promised to bring the matter to the attention of the foreign relations committee at the next session.

Senator Frye dwelt at some length upon the conditions under which the treaty had been formulated, and also referred to the situation in the Philippines, intimating that the opposition to ratification was the principal source of encouragement to the Filipinos in their present attitude towards the United States.

Mr. Hear defended the course of the opposition. Disagreeable as it was, he said, to arouse the ill-will of his brother senators, that opposition were preferable to planning the country into a position that might be of untold consequences to the whole nation

POST WAR POLITICS.

STATESMEN INCLINED TO SHOW THEIR FIGHTING QUALITIES.

A Chance to Prescribe Theories For Colonial Government—Points About Navy Promotions—How Big Shall Our Army Be?

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Between the Paris treaty of peace, which is now in the hands of the senate, the grip, which has taken hold of the city and attacked several of the senators and congressmen, and the turn of affairs in the Philippines there is very little else talked about.

Everybody has been anxiously waiting for the treaty to be sent to congress. Since its arrival in the senate it has been widely discussed and the expansionists and anti-expansionists are preparing to fight for their respective views. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts

the officers speak for themselves, even if some of them do kiss all the girls that come along.

The scheme of promoting officers for conspicuous services during the war by advancing them in numbers does not meet with approval among the navy men. It is claimed, and rightfully, that if that method is adopted it will be to the detriment of the service, as there are officers who have served long and faithfully who will suffer by it. One of the senior lieutenants who served on the Cuban coast from the time the blockade at Havana was established until the Santiago affair took place in speaking of this method of promotion said: "I am well up on the list, at least I was when on duty down there. When I got home and heard of what was going to be done, I looked over the register to see where I would stand. My share of the glory will take me back just seven numbers from where I started. There are many others who will suffer more than I will. We hope some other method will be adopted which will give the men who are to be advanced their promotions without making others suffer."

The members of the cabinet have had several conferences recently, but the nature of them has not been made public. One held a few days ago lasted more than two hours. It is said that the taxation in Cuba was discussed. No reference, however, was made to the customs revenues, as the tariff schedule for that place has been promulgated.

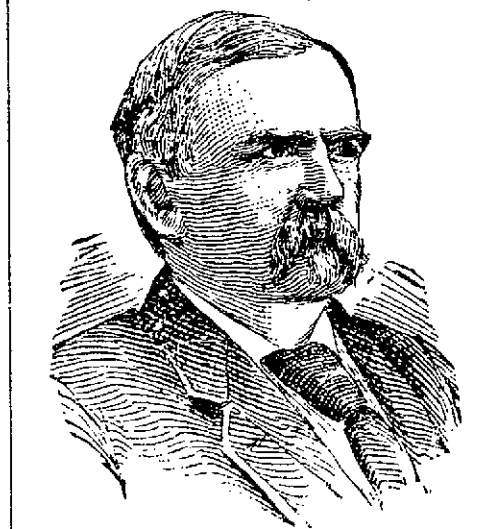
The "army beef scandal," for such it has got to be, is attracting attention, and those who were against Major General Miles in the beginning have nothing to say now. At first there was but one investigating committee, while now there are three, and, if reports can be believed, some of the shippers are likely to get into trouble. General Miles seems to have all the best of it, as the reports of the inspectors at the various stations where the meat was sent in bulk showed beyond any doubt that it had been "doctored," while some of the canned goods were unfit for human food. Many tons of the raw beef were destroyed both at the camps and from the transports bound for Cuba and Porto Rico. Somebody is to blame for this, but who that somebody is remains to be seen. Besides the investigation under direction of General Miles, inquiries by the war investigation committee and by General Egan are being held. There is about \$30,000 at stake in regard to the meat furnished for the troops in Porto Rico and which General Miles refused to allow to be distributed as rations. Some of it was thrown overboard, while some found its way to the camp at Montauk Point, where it was destroyed. There is one thing certain, and that is the beef was unfit for use. The government is usually cautious in making contracts for the supplies for the army and navy and supplies sent to the Indian reservations. It guards against inferior material being substituted, and the contractor is compelled to give a certified check as a safeguard that all material will be up to the samples submitted.

Secretary Long is determined to begin the sale of some of the auxiliary vessels used during the war and which are now not adapted for naval use. Among the boats which will come under the hammer are a number of fine seagoing yachts which were purchased at handsome prices. The Mayflower, formerly owned by the late Ogden Goelet of New York, will be the first of these vessels to be disposed of. It was considered one of the finest pleasure crafts afloat and was sold to the government for more than \$400,000. It is now at the Norfolk navy yard, where the armament is being taken off. It is expected that the bidding will be spirited, but it is not thought the boats will bring anything like the prices paid for them.

Another interesting item which has caused considerable comment in naval circles, and also some worry to the secretary and chief of the bureau of navigation, is the proposed reduction of the enlisted forces. More than 16,000 officers and men who served during the war will be sent home, as there is no provision in the laws to keep them on the active list, and until something is done by congress the navy will be in a bad condition. The discharge of these men will be a serious blow to the service, as it will leave it without sufficient forces to give the ships their full complement. Some of the ships will be placed out of commission or in ordinary. Even with this the service will be crippled, as there are several new ships which will soon be ready for active work, but they will not be placed on the active list, as there will be no men available for duty on them. It is hoped that some action will be taken to increase the number of men before congress adjourns.

The matter of promotions in the navy is again one of the main topics of conversation. There seems little doubt now that the grade of admiral will be revived before congress adjourns. Dewey is the only one spoken of for this place. It is expected that the grade of vice admiral will also be revived, and there is a difference of opinion as to which officer will be promoted. Both Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley are spoken of for the place. It is a well known fact that both the president and Secretary Long are in favor of Sampson, but there is a very substantial sentiment in favor of Admiral Schley in congress. He is the popular hero and, it is believed, ought to be recognized by the government as the man who did the work at Santiago. It is now thoroughly believed that he will be placed in command of the European squadron when it is fitted out.

The promotions received by both Admirals Sampson and Schley have not been confirmed by the senate owing to the controversy as to which is entitled to the credit of destroying the Spanish fleet. One of the department officers, in speaking of the matter, said: "It seems to me that this talk is a lot of child's play. If you can tell me how a man could fight a battle when he wasn't there, you will be able to do more than any other man in these quarters." It is unfortunate for Sampson that he was not there at the time of the battle, but there cannot be any doubt it would have resulted the same way. Both Sampson and Schley are very capable officers, and they deserve all the honors the government can bestow upon them. It is well known here in naval circles that Schley maintained the blockade of Santiago and destroyed that fleet, and when promotions are in order he ought to be considered as well as Admirals Dewey and Sampson. His record shows what kind of an officer he is. Leave politics out of it and we will have as good a navy as any in the world. You can't beat the personnel anywhere. Our men are superior to those found in any of the other navies, and the records of



SENATOR GEORGE C. VEST.

surge, the government does not want to be obliged to make them submit at the point of the bayonet. Until this matter has been settled the troops now in these islands will be kept there. Many of these troops are composed of the volunteer forces. It has been suggested that the army bill be passed as rapidly as possible in order that the regular troops may be sent to take the place of the volunteers who are anxious to return home.

Souvenirs and relics of the war are arriving in the city, and for the time being many have been stored in the gun foundry, while others have been placed in the private office of Secretary Long. The recent collection consists of a number of flags and large guns taken from some of the ships and fortifications destroyed in Cuba and Porto Rico. Most of the guns will be sent to the Naval academy at Annapolis, while the smaller relics will be kept in the city.

FREDERIC A. VERDO.

BLOSSOMING OUT IN WHITE.

An Immutable Law of the New York Dry Goods Stores.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—There appears to be some sort of an unwritten law, which is yet as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians, governing all our great and small New York stores. This law causes them to blossom out in January with nothing but white goods. But what goods! There are nightgowns fine and filmy enough for a tea gown for Titania, chemises daintier even than the one which we are told, formed the one sole garment of pretty, saucy little Nell Gwynne of old. There are other garments quite unnecessary to mention in detail, but all covered with delicate lace embroidery and rosettes of baby ribbon and looking so clean and fresh and pretty that they are their own good excuse for being. Then there are skirts so many and so different, and so truly beautiful that I despair of giving the faintest idea of them. Some have flounces that are in turn flounced, and these flounces have narrow ruffles of lace or batiste wrought with insertions of Greek key pattern and no end of lattice-work are made with lace insertion on the batiste. Then inside these squares are patterns of embroidery representing flowers, fancy wheels like fireworks and snow crystals. Others have the French fleur-de-lis designs. This and true lovers' knots are both very popular. I noticed one skirt of sheer batiste where at the bottom there was a ruffle made of inch wide valenciennes insertion, and to the lower edge of this was gathered a half inch frill of edging. Above was a row of fine hemstitching, then a deep flounce of batiste embroidered with a running design. Just above that were three rows of fine tucks. This all was



CASHMERE HOME GOWNS.

gathered to a row of insertion, and above that a straight band of embroidery, then a row of lace insertion, then another band of embroidery and three more tucks. This made a trimming about 18 inches deep. Elaborate as it seems to be, it really looks very simple beside some of the others. But it goes to show how much labor and lace are expended upon these undergarments. Very many of the skirts have rosettes of baby ribbon set around the upper ruffles, and all of the other undergarments are trimmed in this way with ribbons.

Silk petticoats are in evidence everywhere, and while some are pretty and in light and pleasing colors others are violently red, blue, green or changeable, and they are beruffled and frilled and often trimmed with lace and applique bands of white lace insertion. Lattice-work and rows of three diamonds set on slantwise are favorite ways of trimming these silk skirts with the lace.

Then, too, the handkerchiefs are displayed, and some of them are very fine and dainty. Those for men for day use have half inch hems, and these are of fast colored printed batiste, carrying all sorts of designs such as dots, checks, stripes, stars and interlaced rings. Some of the finer ones have inch wide hems, but these, too, are colored. For evening the pure white linen lawn hemstitched handkerchiefs are de rigueur. Large initial letters are worked in one corner of the best ones. For the ladies there are many designs in fine linen lawn with hemstitched borders half an inch wide and sewed to the edge of this a ruffle, not very full, of point; pique, real point duchesse and thread lace; also brussels and valenciennes.

The table linen, too, is always displayed at these January "white sales." For the last two years it has been carnations and broken grasses for borders, oak leaves and acorns and a sort of zigzag chair lightning pattern, but now we find four leafed clovers with clover blossoms, polka dots large and small and half moons with a small flower of some sort scattered among the moons. The prettiest of them all was one satiny design of moss rose buds with a trailing vine of the same as border. The napkins, three dozen, are always produced in miniature in the same design in three sizes. One can always obtain a tray cloth and doilies of the same if one wishes—and has money enough. Isn't it funny when you look at it? You see a pile of beautiful, clean, white linen which the store-keeper is willing to give you in exchange for some dirty, ill smelling, old, greasy brown rags. I always feel as if I had the best of the bargain when I get something nice for them.

They are beginning to provide low necked and short sleeved dresses for small children again. The little tots look dainty, but it is dangerous to their health. The use of plain bodied cashmere for house gowns is shown in the illustration, where one Havana brown and one Cervera blue are shown, the brown for the matron, the blue for the young girl. White silk braid trims the brown one. The blue is self trimmed but for a moire vest front.

OLIVE HARPER.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. F. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes:

"I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies. In fact, I could feel each winter I was worse than the year previous. Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S. and after a few bottles were used I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S. S. S. For The Blood is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Papa, Please come back home. Mama is not cross any more, and cries because you ain't here. She don't know I am telling you, but please come right back.

Your little Billy. There is nothing more conducive to good fellowship between husband and wife, than good health, even temper and a box or two of Bar-Ben. By strengthening the body, brain and nerves, it imparts a feeling of health, vigor and contentment to both man and woman, squelches those little family ailments, and is a positive guarantee against divorce. Bar-Ben is the easy way to take medicine. Small sugar-coated tablets; 60 doses, 30 cents; 6 boxes, \$2.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed on receipt of price. Drs. Barton and Benson, Jr., Bar-Ben Co., Cleveland, O.

Z. T. Baltzy, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street; Rider, & Snyder Massillon.



If you were up in a balloon, and could see how desirable our line is, and were some little bird to tell you the low prices and easy terms at which we are selling them, we have no doubt but that you would come down with all possible speed and buy one or more of them, either for a home or for profit. Call at office for terms. JAMES R. DUNN

A LOCAL CATARRH

A Climatic Affection. Nothing but a local remedy of change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known specific.

Ely's Cream Balm It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief as one Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Irritating Drugs. Full Size, 50c. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



COLD IN HEAD

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURG, PA. At all Druggists. 25c and 50c.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURG, PA. At all Druggists. 25c and 50c.

HOTEL SCHENLEY

The New Hotel Opposite SCHENLEY PARK PITTSBURG, PA. 10 STORIES, 250 ROOMS, FINEST IN THE COUNTRY. American and European Plans.

T. EDWARD KRUMBHOLTZ & JAMES WILEY.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 25c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

- TRAVELER'S REGISTER. -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307	Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh	7:00	13	43	50	50	50	50
Beaver Falls	7:15	13	58	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Columbiana	7:30	13	1:13	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
Lancaster	7:45	13	1:28	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Union Deposit	8:00	13	1:43	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
Shrewsbury	8:15	13	1:58	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
Gettysburg	8:30	13	2:13	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
Carlisle	8:45	13	2:28	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
Harrisburg	9:00	13	2:43	2:45	2:45	2:45	2:45
Eastward.	20	5	6	11			
Harrisburg	7:30	30	1:10	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
Carlisle	7:45	30	1:25	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Gettysburg	8:00	30	1:40	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
Shrewsbury	8:15	30	1:55	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
Union Deposit	8:30	30	2:10	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
Lancaster	8:45	30	2:25	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
Columbiana	9:00	30	2:40	2:45	2:45	2:45	2:45
Beaver Falls	9:15	30	2:55	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00
Pittsburgh	9:30	30	3:10	3:15	3:15	3:15	3:15

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PRIZES FROM THE SEA.

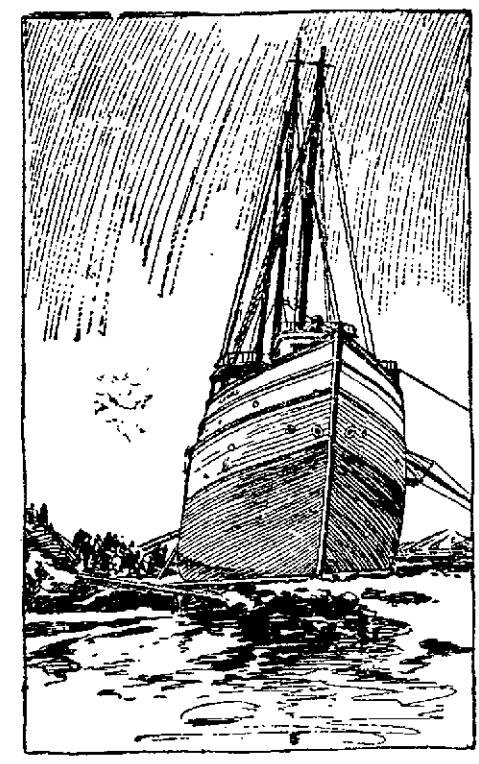
Big Fortunes Made by Saving Wrecks and Derelicts.

SOME FAMOUS SALVAGE CASES.

The Present Season a Disastrous One For Shipping, but Rich in Opportunities For Salvage Hunters—How the Rewards are Distributed.

The closing months of the year just passed were most disastrous for shipping. Not for many years has the Atlantic coast line been so dotted with wrecks and probably no previous storm ever left floating helplessly on the ocean so many battered hulks.

But "it's an ill wind that blows nobody luck," as the old saw has it. Rich



WHERE THE STORM LEFT THE J. J. HILL, booty has been cast up for the beach combers, the wrecking companies have had big contracts and the salvage hunters have made profitable finds.

"God keep us all from harm and send us a wreck in the morning," is said to be the prayer of the Cornishmen when the wind roars up the channel and the night is black. But not alone in the English channel is profit to be made out of marine disasters. Anywhere on the high seas there may await the lucky cargo boat the chance of winning a salvage prize.

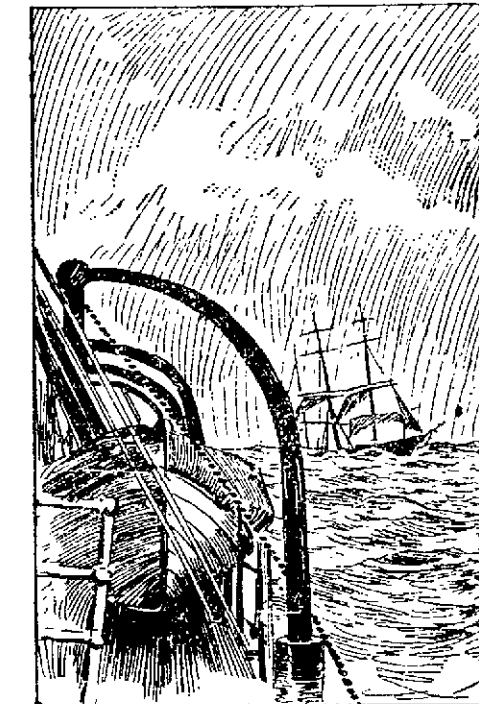
Of course, the greatest good fortune which can befall the captain and crew of a tramp freighter is to run across a big ocean liner with her shaft broken, rolling like a log in the trough of the seas, her rails crowded with half frantic passengers and her captain on the verge of desperation. Rudyard Kipling, in his latest volume of short stories, "The Day's Work," tells under the caption "Bread Upon the Waters" a story of salvaging which throws lots of light on the subject. It is better appreciated, however, by those who have a working knowledge of the features of the admiralty law governing such cases.

The wreckers are still at work along the New England coast and there are still several new made derelicts not yet reported. Some of the latter may have gone to the bottom, but it is probable that most of them are yet wandering about the ocean highways ready to sink the unwary steamer or to be picked up and towed into port by some sharp eyed captain. Next the courts will be called up to settle the differences between owners and salvors, and this last is a long, weary process which often drags for months.

Salvage, the money paid for rescuing ships and their cargoes, is probably the most difficult question to decide equitably that comes before courts. The decisions are remarkable and altogether startling in their variety to a layman with an idea of infallibility of law courts, and even the general principles remain unsettled.

For instance, it is held by one judge that salvage should be paid only when a ship is saved from certain danger. Another says that any assistance in getting a disabled ship to port entitles to salvage rather than the less expensive towage.

The percentage allowed to salvors rises from 10 to 50, and in some cases



SNAP SHOT OF A DERELICT.

where the value of the wreck is small and the service arduous practically the whole of the rescued cargo and the ship have been made over to the salvors.

Any experienced shipping man can testify that there have been more legal rows over salvage than over charter parties, and that is saying a good deal. In making a salvage award the courts among other things dwell fully upon the cost of the disabled vessel and her cargo (life is a second considera-

tion in a salvage award, though it frequently affects the size of the award), the peril of the disabled vessel, the nearest point of land, the time lost by the towing steamer, the distance towed, the amount of extra coal burned in towing, how far the craft rendering assistance went out of her course, if any, condition of weather and sea and the peril of the towing craft.

The greater the disabled ship—size as well as value—and the greater the danger the more valuable becomes the aid rendered, and naturally the greater the award. There is no instance on record where the assisting craft, according to her owners, has been remunerated sufficiently, but managing owners, like the shareholders under them, generally want more than they are entitled to. At least, that is what the courts frequently decide.

Salvage need not necessarily be earned at sea. A ship on fire in port will bring a swarm of speculative tugboats to her side as quickly as a small boy might drive a marble from his thumb and finger. Every tug that manages to get a line aboard that ship will sweep down on her for salvage as sure as fate.

All claims are not allowed by the courts, and justly so. The demands of wreckers for floating stranded vessels is another form of salvage that courts have dealt with seriously of late, and the awards in many instances have been enormous.

Take the stranding of the American liner St. Paul at Long Branch as a demonstration. Three wrecking companies were identified with the work of getting this ship from the beach. It was shown that the ship was worth \$2,650,000 and the value of the cargo was placed at \$1,980,989. The steamship company disputed the claim, a customary contention, but Judge Brown, in the United States district court, gave judgment for \$160,000. Of this salvage \$131,275.65 was charged to the ship and \$28,724.35 to the cargo, which was a general one.

There is more general interest, however, in salvage earned at sea than in any that the dangers of the beach and harbor afford. The ship with her shaft broken or her hull so badly leak that the engine room fires have been extinguished by the inflow of sea water is as helpless in these days of autonauts as a turtle on its back. In the one case it is a long drift until help arrives, and in the other it is the quick arrival of a towing craft or the open boats.

No master, whether or not he has a financial interest in his charge, jumps at the chance to abandon his command. The average master mariner has



THE NAVESINK REACHED IN A RECENT GALE, a touch of sentiment and love for his ship in his composition which even the benefits of insurance cannot debase. In nine times out of every ten it is a case of stand by until the last, trusting for the eleventh hour to come around with its helping hand—the tramp steamer that is ready to tow, blow high or blow low.

An instance of handsome profits made in this way was the rescue of the T. F. Oakes, a large ship bound for New York from Hongkong. Her crew was ill with the scurvy, and when she was 300 miles from port there was nobody aboard to work the ship. She asked the steamship Kasbek for assistance, and for towing her this short distance the courts allowed \$19,500 salvage.

It is not usual for a vessel to make a contract before aiding another in distress, but sometimes masters try to drive sharp bargains, as the captain of the Sirius was obliged to make when his vessel broke her propeller and part of her shaft and was anchored in a dangerous position off the coast of Lower California. His ship and cargo were valued at about \$175,000, and he agreed to pay \$20,000 to get her towed by the only vessel at hand to a place of safety. The court decided that \$8,000 was enough for the service.

No contracts for exorbitant salvage are binding. This rule never changes. When the regular wrecking boats undertake to save a ship, a contract is usually made beforehand, and this is less likely to be a contract under compulsion because there are several companies to bargain with.

The salvage that a ship makes does not all go to the owners, and for a sailor that is the most interesting thing about it. Indeed salvage is the sailor's dream and a derelict his gold mine. When the Sirius, mentioned above, was saved, the rescuing crew got \$4,250 and the master \$2,500. The division was made, as is usual, according to wages and service in the saving. La Champagne, which was towed into Halifax last March by the Roman, paid \$15,000 salvage, and the owners of the Roman got \$12,000 of this, the master \$1,000, and \$2,000 was divided among the 53 members of the crew.

Thus far this winter has offered opportunities for the salvage hunters, and there are many masters and sailors who dream pleasant fancies about the time when their claims are paid. But for every gain of this kind there must be a loss, and if it isn't the owners it is the insurance company which must settle the bills. CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATOR HOAR IN OPPOSITION TO EXPANSION.

A Desirable Seat for Mr. Depew—Not Answering Questions—Surprising Increase in the Gold Money—Some Information From Alaska.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, made his expected anti-expansion speech. He spoke of his long connection with the Republican party. He had stood by its cradle and he did not mean, if he could help it, to follow its hearse. He wanted to save the party from doing what was proposed. Mr. Hoar believed this country to be a nation—a sovereign nation. He believed Congress possessed all the powers necessary to accomplish the great objects the framers of the constitution intended should be accomplished. But he denied that it possessed the "astonishing" and "extravagant" powers under the constitution which the senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Platt) attributed to it. Mr. Hoar then quoted Mr. Platt, as saying:

"As to every matter the United States as a nation possesses sovereign power except only where sovereignty has been reserved to the States and the people." And, again: "As a nation it possesses every sovereign power not reserved in its constitution to the States or to the people. The right to acquire territory was not reserved and is therefore an inherent sovereign right. In the right to acquire territory is found the right to govern it and as the right to acquire is a sovereign, inherent right, the right to govern is a sovereign right not limited in the constitution."

These propositions of Mr. Platt, Mr. Hoar expressly denied. He affirmed that every constitutional power was limited to the one supreme and controlling purpose declared in the constitution itself: "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

In former times when there have been great party questions up before the Senate, Mr. Hoar has had the benefit of the advice of such experienced managers as Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt, of Connecticut, and others who make it their business to know what the Senate thinks and what it will do. To-day all these men, the great forces of the Senate, are on the other side, and Mr. Hoar has no sure sources of information. Still he is encouraged by the petitions of the anti-expansion league, and he takes comfort in holding numerous conferences with Mr. Irving Winslow, the league's secretary.

Mr. Dingley, the leader of the House, has been very ill and for days he hovered between life and death. At this writing there is a marked improvement in his condition and his recovery is confidently looked for. This is based on the wonderful manner in which he has kept up, and the remarkable vitality he has shown.



Leader of the House Dingley.

Senator Platt has predicted all along that Dr. Chauncey M. Depew would be elected his associate in the Senate from the State of New York, and some time ago he filed an application with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for a desirable seat for Mr. Depew.

In the next Congress a number of new Senators will enter that body and there will be such a large number of new Republicans that some of them may be forced to take seats on the Democratic side of the Chamber as the Republicans of the House had to do in the present Congress.

Mr. Platt has had sufficient experience in the Senate to know how to protect his future colleague from being forced over on the Democratic side, so he quickly preempted a seat on the Republican side made vacant by the recent death of Senator Morrill, of Vermont. Seats in the Senate are selected in accordance with a time-honored custom of first come, first served. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms has a little book in which the requests of Senators are recorded in connection with their selection of seats. As soon as a seat becomes vacant or a Senator is assured of retirement a scramble ensues for his seat if it is more desirable than that occupied by some other Senator. The little book is conclusive and there is no appeal from the entry it contains. As soon as the political complexion of the New York Legisla-

ture was known to be Republican, Democratic Senators on the back row commenced to cast longing eyes at the very desirable seat occupied by Senator Murphy, right in the middle of the Democratic side. Of course Senator Murphy retains his present seat until the 4th of March, but the moment he vacates a brother Democrat will take possession according to the little book.

"What will be your plans after your election as United States Senator, so far as your connection with the New York Central and Lake Shore railroads are concerned, and who will succeed you as chairman of the Vanderbilt directorate?" Mr. Depew was asked.

He replied: "I am not a United States Senator and so I cannot answer those questions. I have not been chosen Senator, nor even nominated for Senator. I suppose I have had those questions put to me at least twice a week for several weeks. Sometimes the question is, 'What do you intend to do when you are Senator?' and then it has been definitely asked, 'If you are elected Senator what will you do?' My position at present, so far as the Central is concerned, is largely an honorary one. I have nothing to do with the management of the road as I did when I was president. I really have nothing to say about its policy, operation or the hiring of employees, but I occupy the position of an arbitrator, as the different roads sometimes disagree with each other and I try to keep them at peace. What I would do under this or that condition will have to be determined when the time arrives. As I said before, I am now only a private citizen, modestly performing my humble vocation, and it would not be proper to anticipate anything."

The President has nominated Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be ambassador to England. Mr. Choate is



Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

a native of Massachusetts and is a graduate of Harvard college. He is a lawyer of great ability and has been very successful in jury trials.

In a personal letter received here Surveyor General William L. Distin, of Alaska, speaks of the mineral outlook of that territory as follows:

"The general consensus of opinion is that Alaska will yet astonish the world with her mineral wealth and resources. The opportunities and possibilities will be great in this vast domain; development, of course, means much. One should be possessed with energy, push and 'get-there' qualities and come prepared to endure hardships and deprivations. The Atlin District is attracting considerable attention and fortune hunters are rushing to that district."

While trying to convince the Filipinos of the friendly purposes of the United States President McKinley is exerting every influence to secure the prompt ratification of the treaty of peace. He is determined there shall be no bloodshed, unless a conflict is precipitated by the natives, until such ratification occurs. General Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey have both been advised to maintain constant communication with the natives, and to impress them with the benign purpose of the United States. The dispatch from General Otis received here confirmed the press reports respecting the situation at Iloilo and General Miller's purpose to land his troops on Guimaras Island. It is understood General Otis is preparing a plan for the occupation of the island of Panay, of which Iloilo is a part, in case operations against the insurgents become necessary. So far as Aguinaldo is concerned, the authorities have decided that it will do more harm than good to expel him from the country. His papers, asking recognition as the representative of the Filipino government, have received no consideration, nor will they. Protest received from the Filipino juntas in Paris, Madrid and London against landing troops at Iloilo will not be given attention. Preparations to provide Rear Admiral Dewey and General Otis with ample re-enforcements continue. About five hundred tons of ammunition will be sent to Manila for the use of the war vessels. Much to the regret of the officials, the departure of the Twentieth infantry from San Francisco has been delayed because of the failure of the workmen to complete repairs to the transport Scandia.

The up-to-date milk dealer no longer suffers from cold feet or is annoyed by his milk freezing. Now a lantern or a small oil stove is carefully stowed in the front of the wagon among the cans of milk and within easy reach of the driver's feet. The improvised heater is concealed from the gaze of curious public by a horse-blanket covering.

"Your overcoat looks bedraggled Jackson." "Yes, Hanson, I expect it does; I only took it out of soak this morning."

LOW LEVEL ROUTE.

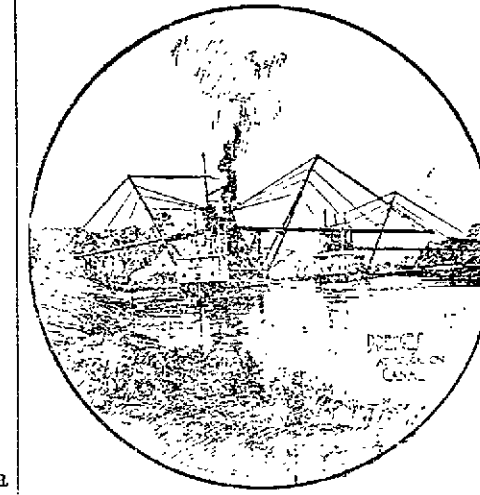
MUCH INTEREST NOW IN THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

It Will Cost One Hundred and Fifty Millions—Entire Distance About 181 Miles—Difficulties and Advantages of the Route Surveyed.

The most thorough survey yet made of the proposed Nicaraguan canal routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific has induced the Commissioners to recommend the adoption of the "low level route" suggested by Commander Lull, U. S. N., in 1872, in preference to the "high level line" submitted by the Maritime Canal Company. They were led to this conclusion because the low level plan is easier of construction, is not complicated by problems unusual in engineering precedents, and when completed is certain to give a safer and more reliable canal. All the earlier surveys were hampered by the inadequacy of the appropriations and by the want of proper facilities, and a deal of guessing and theorizing was interjected with the instrumental work.

In the present examination all this has been avoided, and for the first time we know with fair accuracy the difficulties and the advantages of the localities surveyed. Volumes and areas of water in and tributary to the proposed route have been measured, the geological character of river beds and of the mountain "divide" has been determined and the available channels across the lake have been submitted to careful hydrographic surveys, with important gains in the shortening of safe distances from shore to shore.

The Maritime Company route is shorter, because it contemplates a cut almost in a straight line from Greytown, the port of entrance accepted by both commissions, to a point in the San Juan river, near its confluence with the San Carlos river. Just below this is to be constructed the enormous Ochoa Dam, which has been severely criticised by eminent engineers as most difficult to build and most unsafe in character even when constructed.



The Lull low level route starts from the same point on the Caribbean and skirting the foothills runs diagonally across the mud flats until it strikes in a straight line the banks of the San Juan. Thereafter it practically follows this river, avoiding bends and sinuosities, until it reaches the point, one mile below the San Carlos, where the Ochoa Dam is to be built.

Both canals have locks, by which vessels will be lifted to the slack water of the San Juan river. The divergence of routes ceases at the San Carlos, and both plans go up the river, across the lake, until the Rio Medio is reached, on the western slope. By means of locks vessels will be carried down to Brito, a mere indentation on the Pacific coast, which will demand the construction of an artificial harbor. The exact distances have not been published, but it is known that Lieutenant Hannus, United States Navy, made important discoveries in the lake survey, which will shorten somewhat the route proposed by Commander Lull. His distances were as follows:

	Miles.
Canal from Greytown to San Carlos	42
Slack water in the San Juan river by dams and short canals	56 1/2
Across the lake	68 1/2
From the Medio Lake affluent to Brito	16 1/2
Total	181 1/4

The original estimated cost of the Maritime Company's route, which is eleven miles shorter, is \$124,000,000, but General Ludlow, in his reconnaissance, declared this to be an underestimate, and added a large percentage to the figures submitted. Admiral Walker, who was the senior officer of the present survey, believes that the low level route can be constructed for \$124,000,000, but his colleague, General Haines, of the United States Engineers, considers that \$150,000,000 is a more accurate estimate, inasmuch as the final plans will contemplate a deeper, wider and better constructed route than hitherto provided for by any of the commissions.

Norway's Good Cigarette Law.

At least one victory must be placed to the credit of those societies which exist to put down the abuse of tobacco. This victory has been won in Norway, the Norwegian Storting having practically decided to pass a law forbidding the sale of tobacco to youths under the age of sixteen. By this law no youth under that age will be able to purchase tobacco in Norwegian towns, and the weed will only be sold to youths in villages who have signed orders from adults. Tourists who offer cigarettes to youths render themselves liable to prosecution, while the police will have authority to confiscate the pipes, cigars and cigarettes of youths who defy the law by smoking in the public streets.

WHERE IS THE PROFIT.

The Average Hen Produces But Three Dozen Eggs a Year.

At average prices it requires a production of about five dozen eggs a year to pay for the keeping of a hen, if none of the eggs are hatched. If every hen could be induced to sit and could be made to hatch an ear eight chicks, these chicks would sell for enough to pay for the feed they consume and that consumed by the hen for a whole year, leaving those hatched for the profit of keeping her.

But, hatching aside, she must produce five dozen eggs in a year before she yields a profit. The average hen of America produces something like three dozen eggs in a year, but the average hen does not get proper care, and probably pays her way, for she lives cheaply.

It will readily be seen that a flock producing ten dozens each year is much more to be desired than one that just pays its way. Here is where the advantage of keeping pure-bred stock comes in. If a pure-bred male is put with scrub hens and the pullets from the cross produce seven dozen eggs a year there is two dozen eggs to the credit of pure blood the first year, and if only 100 pullets are raised that pure-bred sire has been worth \$20 in cash to his owner. If this plan is repeated the chances are that the three-fourths blood pullets will add another dozen to the profit side, and within five years, by breeding in one direction, the profits may be made to amount to a clear 100 per cent of the value of the stock kept.

Besides the increased production of eggs there will be a corresponding increase in size, this adding to the value of the flock when it is sent to market, without adding materially, if at all, to the cost of keeping, for the pure-bred or high-grade stock will make more weight to a given amount of feed than scrubs will.

The profit of poultry keeping invariably comes in when good stock is kept.

Keep the Cow Quiet.

Why? Because it pays.

How do you know it pays? In answer to this question, let me relate the experience of one of our best dairymen. He says:

"I had heard a good deal about the bad effect of excitement upon the cow, and I made up my mind I would know whether there was anything in it or whether it was like a good many other fine-spun theories. So, one night I deliberately planned an attack upon my cows. I told the hired man to get a cudgel and I got one myself. We took the dogs and went out into the courtyard just before milking. We hallooed and yelled and frightened our stocks but did not strike a blow. The dog barked loudly, and for a time pandemonium prevailed. Then we let the cows into the barn and milked them."

"I was dumfounded at the result. The falling off in the amount of milk given was not so very much, though there was a marked difference: the most striking loss was in the quality of the milk. I have a reliable test myself and know I cannot be mistaken when I say that at least two-fifths of the butter-fat had disappeared—been burned up by the excitement of the few minutes abuse just before milking."

"I told the hired man then that hereafter if he felt as if he must strike somebody to strike me, and that if he spoke at all in the stable I wanted it to be in a tone of voice such as he would use in speaking to me."

Now, this is not theory; it is not fancy; it is plain, matter-of-fact business. Every time a man kicks, pounds, shouts or otherwise has a "tantrum" with his cows, he takes money out of his own pocket. He had better stand it if the cow thumps him now and then with her tail, or stand around a step or two while being milked, than to make a bigger fool of himself than the cow does by getting into a rage and turning the stable into bedlam.—Practical Dairying.

Sheep as Grubbers.

Farmers of the wooded portions of the West do not place a correct estimate on sheep as grubbers. Any one who has had any experience in cleaning the forest growth off a piece of land understands the amount of labor required to keep the grubs cut down until the roots of the trees are finally subdued and growth ceases. This growth of grubs from stumps is particularly persistent in many of the trees that flourish in the western states, and it requires costly labor finally to clear the ground. Besides this, in almost every part of the West fenced fields soon become hedgerows of young trees and briars of various kinds if not kept cleaned out by hard labor.

A flock of sheep will keep grubs trimmed off so they will never make trouble, and young trees and bushes of all kinds are invariably absent from fields in which sheep are allowed to run at such seasons as they will not interfere with other crops. It is particularly safe to turn sheep into a cornfield during the growing season after the corn is laid by if the crop has not been blown down. They will eat very little of the corn, but will clean off the lower blades and destroy the weeds and the young trees and bushes that spring up along fence rows as completely as a fire would.

On many large farms a nice flock of sheep might be kept at absolutely no cost, during the whole growing season, and the work they would do would save many dollars to the owner.

It Pays.

If a good buyer and a wise feeder, you can make it pay to buy stock for winter feeding; you can get the gain in weight, the better prices a pound which butchers pay, and then have the manure heap. If you handle sheep the growth in wool is a profit worth counting, too.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

30 N. Erie Street. - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 80.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 80.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.

The Senate, which has determined to build the Nicaragua canal, should at the same time provide legislation that will result in American built, American-owned and American-manned ships, outstripping all others in the use of that canal.

An interesting fact not generally known is that the American peace commission in insisting that the Sulu archipelago be included in the Philippine islands, provided for the annexation to the United States of his highness, the sultan of Sulu, a great number of suitans and over one hundred thousand Mohammedans. This is the first instance where Mohammedanism has been brought under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

It will be noticed that both the Dun and Bradstreet's reviews this week call attention to the remarkable increase in the iron and steel trade and cite instances where prices have been advanced for the sole purpose of discouraging orders, the quick fulfillment of which is impossible because of the lack of producing capacity. This is the first time in the history of the trade when the demands have so exceeded the supply that manufacturers have had to resort to any such means to check them.

In the current issue of the American Economist, which is mainly devoted to the consideration of American ship building interests, figures are quoted showing that of breadstuffs we exported last year more than \$305,000,000 worth, an increase of about \$60,000,000 over our exports of like commodities last year. Our exports of provisions aggregated more than \$163,000,000 worth last year, an increase of \$26,000,000 over 1897, and our cotton exports increased more than two million bales in 1898 over those of 1897. These marvelous advances over the results in preceding years have come about in spite of inadequate shipping facilities. "What would this increase have been," says the Economist, "if American ships, flying the American flag had stood ready to carry the products of this country to every port over the seas?"

Some interesting facts are given in the new Naval Register showing the naval strength of the United States in 1899 as well as the extent of the building programme being carried out. The list of vessels shows that the navy contains twice as many as at any other period since the civil war, which closed with 623 on the rolls. There are not so many now, including all classes as there were then, but for fighting efficiency the fleets are unquestionably superior to what they ever were before in the history of the country. The building list shows also that never before have so many ships been under construction at once. This is to be accounted for by the liberality of congress last summer in authorizing so large a number of destroyers and torpedo boats. There are eight first-class battleships under construction, all more powerful than those now in service; one submarine torpedo boat, four monitors, sixteen destroyers, a sailing ship, a gun boat and a number of tugs.

The necessity of filling the position of librarian of congress made vacant last week by the death of Mr. Young, together with the announcement of the candidacy of Murat Halstead for the office, has aroused anew the discussion which took place at the time of Mr. Young's appointment concerning the eligibility of any candidate other than one who has had thorough training and experience in library work. Mr. Halstead is a veteran newspaper man, whose abilities are widely recognized, and like Mr. Young, he has an acquaintance with public men and affairs which eminently qualify him in one way for the position. As librarian of congress Mr. Halstead would have under him a corps of trained assistants and the work would doubtless proceed as smoothly as it has done heretofore. There is no doubt, however, that the appointment of a librarian who had been professionally trained for the work would result in the library being made a thousand times more valuable than it is at present owing to the constant improvement and development in library methods possible only under the systematic direction of a properly qualified head. It is a well known fact that this office has always been regarded as a political plum to be obtained by aspirants having every qualification except the one most necessary, but it is becoming widely felt that so important and responsible a position should be reclaimed from political influence and be filled only by such candidates as have been thoroughly educated in this special line of work.

A NEW SWITCH BOARD.

The Farmers Telephone Company Must Have Another.

The growth of the Farmers Telephone Company's subscription list has made it necessary for another switch board to be ordered. Temporarily a board of fifty numbers has been placed in use. On April 1 this will be replaced by one of one hundred numbers. Four boards of one hundred numbers each will then be in operation.

DEATH COMES TO FIVE

Pneumonia Results Fatally in Three Instances.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. Sarah J. Russell, Mrs. Isadora Copeland, Michael Schuler, Adolph Winter and L. D. Henshaw, a former resident of Massillon, cross the dark river.

The death of Mrs. Sarah J. Russell occurred at 8:45 o'clock Monday morning, at her East South street home. The cause of death, was disease of the liver, with which Mrs. Russell had suffered for five months. Funeral services will be held in St. Joseph's Catholic church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. Russell was born on July 4, 1832, in Burlington, Vt. Her maiden name was Gallagher. She became a resident of Massillon in 1846, and had lived here ever since. Her marriage to the late George L. Russell, whose death occurred in 1894, took place on January 5, 1854. One son, William, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell. The four children and the widow of William Russell now reside in Chicago.

John Gallagher, of South Bend, Ind., a brother of the deceased, has been in the city for several weeks. Other relatives have been notified, and will arrive in Massillon tonight or tomorrow to attend the funeral.

ADOLPH WINTER.

Adolph Winter, a state hospital patient, after an illness of but two days, died of pneumonia on Sunday. He was 42 years of age, and a tailor by occupation. Winter was one of the patients recently transferred to this city from the Toledo institution. He was originally from Canton. The deceased had no relatives, so far as is known. The body will be held at the institution for the usual time, and if it remains unclaimed will be turned over to one of the medical colleges.

MRS. ISADORA COPELAND

Mrs. Isadora Copeland, aged 28 years, wife of G. B. Copeland, a Wheeling & Lake Erie brakeman, was taken ill with pneumonia on Thursday evening, and at 10 o'clock Sunday morning death occurred. The body will be taken to Butler, Ind., where interment will take place, on Wednesday. Mrs. Copeland leaves no children. The Copeland residence is at 38 Edwin street.

MICHAEL SCHULER

Michael Schuler, aged 50 years, a miner, died at 9:15 o'clock Sunday morning at his home in West Brookfield. Funeral services will be held at the residence at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The cause of death was pneumonia, superinduced by the grip. He was ill two weeks. Mr. Schuler was born in Germany, and was but four years of age when he came to this country. His marriage to Anna Maurer took place in Zoar shortly before he came to West Brookfield twenty-six years ago. Mrs. Schuler and twelve children survive him.

L. D. HENSHAW.

News of the death of L. D. Henshaw, a former resident of Massillon, at Mt. Vernon, Sunday, has been received here. When in Massillon, Mr. Henshaw was employed as a draughtsman by the Massillon Bridge Company. He was about 30 years old, and was married. The body will probably be taken to the deceased's former home in Kansas for burial.

MRS. MELINDA GARRETT.

Mrs. Melinda Garrett, wife of John Garrett, and mother of John O. Garrett, of Massillon, died at her home in Carroll county last week. She was 81 years of age. Grip and the infirmities of old age caused her death. John O. Garrett, who was called to Carroll county during the illness of his mother, was at her side when the end came. Mr. Garrett has returned to Massillon.

Diamond Match Company's Plans.

AKRON, Jan. 25.—[By Associated Press]—The Diamond Match Company is trying to secure control of the American Strawboard Company. If it succeeds the match company will make its own boxes.

The foods we eat furnish energy for the body just as burning coal makes steam for an engine.

The experiments of Prof. Frankland, Ph. D., of London, shows that cod-liver oil yields two and one-half times more energy than starches or sweets.

Scott's Emulsion is pure cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Short Session Conducted on Monday Night.

MR. JACOBY'S INSINUATIONS.

Believed Money Borrowed to Improve Richville Avenue Had Been Illegally Applied Elsewhere—The Mayor's Quarterly Report of Fines and Licenses Collected.

Excepting J. E. Johns, all members were present at the Monday night meeting of the city council. Although two weeks had elapsed since the last session there was but little business to be disposed of, and the meeting was necessarily short.

The mayor presented his report for the quarter ending January 1, which was accepted and filed on Mr. Kouth's motion. Fines amounting to \$26 and license fees aggregating \$41 were collected during the quarter.

Marshal Merkel reported having notified certain property owners to repair their sidewalks, as instructed by the council.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the apportionment of \$500 to the general fund and \$500 to the prison and police fund. On Mr. Kouth's motion the report was accepted.

The committee to which the claim of William Jacobs, teamster, was referred reported the matter back to the council. The committee considered the city not liable but made no recommendation. Mr. Kouth's motion to accept the report was lost. After some discussion during which Mr. Smith favored paying the claim, Mr. Kramer moved to refer the matter back to the committee with the solicitor and engineer. The motion was agreed to Mr. Smith voting no. Mr. Jacobs claims his team and wagon were damaged while driving into an alley leading off of Washington avenue, which is in an unsafe condition. He agreed to settle for \$25.

A resolution by the finance committee providing for the apportionment from money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500 each to the general and prison and police funds was adopted. Mr. Jacoby voted no.

A heated discussion followed Mr. Kouth's motion instructing the street and alley committee to contract for the lowering of trees in Richville avenue and West Tremont street. Mr. Jacoby was up in arms, demanding that the sidewalks be lowered at the same time. He stated that the work had been purposely delayed and that the resolution just passed was a "job" put up among members opposing the Richville avenue improvement. Mr. Jacoby continued by insinuating that money borrowed for the improvement of the avenue had been illegally applied to the other streets. This assertion brought forth a storm of protests, and Clerk Haring informed Mr. Jacoby that the sum borrowed for Richville avenue could be applied only to curb and gutter improvements there and had not been or could not be otherwise utilized. He also stated that the \$1,000, apportioned by resolution to the general and police funds, was necessary to pay current expenses, including the officers' salaries. It has been previously announced that the police fund would be about \$500 short of paying the expenses of the year. The motion to lower the trees only was then passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Kouth's motion instructing the light committee and solicitor to confer with the officials of the several railways entering Massillon, to effect a compromise with regard to the payment for lights at the various crossings was adopted.

A BIT OF GIBSON'S RECORD

Taken Out of Jail and Whipped at Barnesville.

After a statement of the facts, as known, concerning the arrest of the colored man Gibson, at Canton, the Barnesville Ohio Whetstone, under the heading "The Same Old Cuss," says:

"The Gibson above referred to is the same depraved 'Bob' Gibson Barnesville sheltered some years ago as one of her citizens, until after some of his despicable acts of depravity here called forth the wrath of many indignant citizens, and he was 'regulated' rather severely, and ever since has found it more suitable to have his residence elsewhere. It will be remembered that Gibson was caught tampering with a little white child here about ten or eleven years ago, was arrested and placed in the lockup. Near midnight a crowd of citizens, with out disguise, broke into the jail and took him out ostensibly to lynch him. He was taken to a field just outside the corporation, where a vote was taken whether he should be hung. This was voted down and the crowd finally decided that he should be whipped, which was done without mercy by several stalwart men and not a few boys. He stood the flagellation with the stoicism of an Indian and with the endurance of an ox, and when his punishers became tired of using the gad he was returned to the authorities here, who sent him to jail at St. Clairsville. When he was released from the county jail Gibson concluded Barnesville was not a congenial place for him to reside, and we lost him as a citizen."

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 24, 1899:

LADIES.
Davis, Miss Mary Paul, Mrs. Genoveta
MEN.
Hoch, Fred Smith, Frank
Homer, Lydia Sorg, L.
Kestles, J. N. Townsend, J. B.
Lee, J. W. Wagner, Geo.
Litt, G. O. Watkins, L. L.
Merrill, Clarence Zerbe, Harvey
Radcliff, P.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHELLEY, P. M.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Freight Wreck on the C. & W. Railway at Chippewa Lake.

A rear end collision occurred early this morning on the C. & W. railway at Chippewa Lake. The damage to the trains was slight, however, and traffic was not materially delayed. The trains were the first and second sections of No. 65, and were about to double up to go over the grade, which is steep at that point, and came together with unusual force. A brakeman named Aiken, who undertook to couple the trains together was killed. It is not known here where Aiken lives, but he is not a resident of this city.

ANOTHER BIG TRUST.

The Massillon Bridge Company is Interested.

A CAPITAL OF FIFTY MILLIONS.

W. H. Smith, Vice President, and W. C. Jacobs, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massillon Company, the Prime Movers in the Organization of the Combine.

W. C. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the Massillon Bridge Company, has returned from New York. He went to that city with W. H. Smith, vice president of the Massillon Bridge Company, some time ago, to perfect plans for the organization of the Bridge Builders' trust. Almost as soon as he reached Massillon, Mr. Jacobs was called to Columbus, and consequently a statement from him concerning the combine cannot be obtained today.

The general office of the Massillon Bridge Company is in Toledo, the home of President A. J. Sprague and Vice President Smith. The trust is said to be Mr. Smith's idea. The following dispatch from Toledo is a statement given out at that place by persons interested:

Toledo, O., Jan. 24.—There has just been perfected a combination of bridge companies which embraces 90 per cent. of the bridge manufacturing of the United States. The combination has a capital of \$50,000,000. Thirty-two companies are in it. Howard Smith, of this city, vice president of the Massillon Bridge Company, engineered the transaction. He is in New York and has been there for some time perfecting the plans of the organization.

Mr. Smith is expected to be the manager of the new concern and will make his headquarters in New York. The papers transferring the several plants to the organization will go to New York this week. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, is said to have been interested in the transaction. The bridge builders' trust, it is claimed, will prove one of the greatest dividend paying companies formed within the past year.

The Massillon Bridge Company has to its credit for fifteen years past annual dividends of about 15 per cent. Its owners almost got their own price from the projects of the trust.

STATE HOSPITAL NEWS.

Dr. Rogers Lectures This Evening—Winter's Body Sent to Cleveland.

Dr. Rogers will lecture before the nurses and attendants of the Massillon state hospital, tonight, will dwell mainly upon the principles of physiology. The details of anatomy will be discussed by Dr. Clark on Thursday evening.

The body of Adolph Winter, who died in the institution on Sunday, will be turned over to one of the Cleveland medical colleges to be used for scientific purposes. Relatives of the deceased came over from Canton today. They said they were unable to bear the expense of a burial.

Dr. A. B. Richardson, whose departure for Columbus and plan of visiting Florida were referred to yesterday, lectures before the students of the Starling Medical College, in Columbus today.

FIRE BOSS BURNED.

George Huwig Injured at the Warwick Mine Monday.

George Huwig, of West Brookfield, fire boss at the Warwick mine, west of the city, was burned about the arms and shoulders by a gas explosion Monday morning. Mr. Huwig was making his rounds, when the accident occurred. He is married.

Spain's Sunken Ships Floated.

Perhaps the greatest mechanical feat of the century has been the raising of some of the Spanish warships which were apparently shot to pieces at Santiago. It seemed utterly impossible to float them because of the terrible damage inflicted by our guns, but the task has been accomplished. Diseases of the blood, stomach and liver frequently wreck the health so that there appears to be no chance of recovery. But when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken, the disordered system is speedily restored to its old-time vigor and tone. The Bitters will regulate the liver, bowels and digestive functions and purify the blood. You can buy this remedy in any drug store, and under no circumstances should you accept anything said to be "just as good."

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

MASSILLON, O., January 2, 1899
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company in the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in the city of Massillon, O., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1899.

JOHN J. HALLEY, Secretary.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MRS. GEORGE IN COURT.

Not Ready for Arraignment Under the Indictment.

HER COUNSEL IS ASSIGNED.

John C. Welty and James Sterling to Conduct Her Defense—"Bucker Shop" Keepers Indicted—They Give Bond to Appear Later.

CANTON, Jan. 23.—Anna E. George was taken before Judge Taylor this morning for arraignment under the indictment recently returned by the grand jury for murder in the first degree. A stay was granted by the court, however, to give Mrs. George's attorneys reasonable time to consider the indictment. The date for arraignment will be fixed at a conference to be held Wednesday or Thursday between Judge Taylor, Prosecutor Pomerene and Mrs. George's counsel. In answer to Judge Taylor's questions Mrs. George stated that she had been served on Friday with a copy of the indictment in her cell. She also stated that her means would not permit her to employ counsel, but said she had selected John C. Welty and James Sterling, who were then appointed by the court to conduct Mrs. George's defense.

In requesting a delay of arraignment Mr. Welty stated that Mrs. George and her counsel were anxious to have the case tried as soon as possible, but that there were matters of particular importance that required investigation before Mrs. George enters a plea. The court advised as little delay as possible in preliminary matters if the case is to be tried this term, stating that difficulty might be experienced in securing a jury. Mrs. George was then returned to the county jail. But few persons knew of the intention to have her appear in court, but the news spread rapidly and the room soon filled. Mrs. George was neatly dressed and on entering greeted her attorneys with a cheerful "good morning" and pleasant smile. She displayed no embarrassment whatever and answered the questions of the court in a distinct manner. Her hair has turned a shade grayer since her incarceration, but otherwise there is no change in the woman who is about to be tried for the murder of George D. Saxton.

The will of Henry Funck, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Jacob Funck has been appointed executor. The third partial account has been filed in the guardianship of the Russell heirs, of Massillon. A final account has been filed in the estate of Louis Wagner, of Massillon. The will of Catharine Stockburger, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

CANTON, Jan. 24.—Charles Schaeffer, Thomas McLaughlin and Michael Cavanaugh, of Canton, who were indicted by the grand jury last week for keeping their saloons open on Sunday, were arraigned before Judge Taylor this morning. Each entered a plea of not guilty and gave bond in the sum of \$300 to appear for trial. Charles Reed, indicted for grand larceny, and W. H. Werner, indicted for abandoning his child, were arraigned Monday afternoon. Both pleaded not guilty and were committed to jail in default of bail.

The case of Susan Brown against Charles Baumgartner, which was assigned for trial today, was amicably settled out of court. Lawyer R. H. Folger represented the plaintiff.

Inventory, appraisement and schedule of debts have been filed in the assignment of Louis Moser, of Massillon. Mary Bowers, of Canton, has been adjudged an imbecile, and Isaac Brechbill has been appointed guardian. A petition to appoint a guardian for Christian Gerber, of Bethlehem township, has been filed.

CANTON, Jan. 25.—Judge McCarty

heard the arguments in the divorce case of Lucy Maier vs. Arthur Maier, of Massillon. A decree was granted to Mrs. Maier, and in addition the court allowed her \$20 per month alimony. The witnesses in the case were examined last week and it was thought at the time that a divorce would be refused. Lawyer Robert H. Folger, of Massillon represented the plaintiff and C. C. Bow, of Canton, the defendant. Mrs. Maier is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Hoover, widow of the late L. Q. Hoover, of Massillon.

Anton Frank has been appointed administrator of the estate of Martin Seifert, of Perry township. The will of John Keehn, of Bethlehem township, has been admitted to probate, and John J. Krichbaum appointed executor. Christina L. Leininger has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Dr. A. Leininger, of Canton. Sale of land has been confirmed in the estate of John Holben, of Nimishillen township.

Sheriff Zaiser returned from Pennsylvania Tuesday night with the two little Horner girls who were wanted to testify against Robert Gibson, the tabernacle janitor, before the grand jury. When the summons was served, last Thursday, the father of the children, Alex. Horner, spirited them away, ignoring the order of the court. The children were located with difficulty, and when found they were attending school at Conemaugh, and the father had begun work in the coke region. Evidently Horner had no intention of returning to Canton.

LaGrippe is Contagious.

Atmosphere Impregnated With Germs.

Disease Proved Beyond Question to be Infectious.—Is Rapidly Conquering the Country.

LaGrippe is a contagious disease. Its specific germ has been positively identified, and it is transmitted from person to person either by direct contact or by inhaling the germs while they float in the air. It is a dangerous disease, lowering the vitality and wasting the resistive power so that pneumonia, heart disease, nervous prostration and insanity find easy victims. No specific is known that will kill the Grip germ, but it may be driven out and its effects overcome by the prompt use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve.

"La Grippe left my nervous system so racked and shattered that I could not sleep, for two months was under the influence of narcotics. Physicians and friends gave me up to die; but in two days after I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve I began to improve, and in a month's time I was entirely cured. It is the greatest health restorer on earth."

D. W. HILTON, Louisville, Ky.
All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nerve on a guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nerve. Booklet on heart and nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The petit jury was sworn in room No. 2 this morning and the assignment of jury cases taken up. The first on trial is that of Mrs. Susan Yockey vs. the city of Alliance. Mrs. Yockey sued to recover \$5,000 for personal injuries received by a fall caused by a defective sidewalk.

JOHN RUFF ESCAPES.

Hospital Patient Breaks Away at Breakfast Time.

DR. ROGERS'S LECTURE TUESDAY.

Frederick W. Kuhn Received at the Institution Wednesday—Male Attendants Still Without Uniforms—Attendant Jordan's Condition—Other News.

John Ruff, aged 50 years, who has always been considered one of the most docile of state hospital patients, escaped from the institution Wednesday morning. The inmates of cottage B, among whom was Ruff, were being marched from the cottage to the dining hall, a guard being at the head of the procession and another at the end. The rear guard was still in the cottage when Ruff broke away. His disappearance was not noticed until the patients were seated at the breakfast table. Inquiries developed the fact that Ruff had run in a northerly direction. A searching party was at once sent out.

Dr. Rogers's first lecture on physiology, delivered before the nurses and attendants of the institution Tuesday evening, was well calculated to impart a clear knowledge of the nature and use of the body. He dwelt upon the simplest features of the science; the more complex portions will be considered later. The course will consist of about fifteen lectures. Dr. Clark lectures tomorrow evening.

Frederick W. Kuhn, aged 34 years and unmarried, was received at the institution today from Odert, Tuscarawas county. This is Kuhn's second attack of insanity. Three years ago he received treatment in the Columbus hospital. He is a farmer.

The male attendants are still without uniforms. It was expected they would be purchased before Dr. Richardson left. If the question of color is to be decided by the wearers of the uniforms, it will be gray. The female attendants wear blue dresses, trimmed with white braid. S. A. Jordan, attendant in the infirmary, scratched the thumb of his left hand several weeks ago. Blood poisoning set in, and for some time his condition was very serious. Drs. Rogers and Clark amputated the thumb at the first joint Tuesday, and it is expected that he will now quickly recover. He was bedridden for about two weeks.

The "General's" Car.

One of the largest orders for sign work or lettering ever secured by a Canton firm has just been completed by the Dittenhafer Sign company, in the shape of a campaign car for J. S. Coxey, of Massillon. The car is on the order of a baggage or express car. It contains about twenty thousand letters, said Mr. Dittenhafer, a Repository reporter, besides some pictorial work, striping and varnishing. The work was performed by George H. Gresser one of the artists employed by the above firm and required about twenty-six day's time.—Canton Repository.

If you have catarrh, don't dally with local remedies, but purify and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
A pure cream of tartar powder. No alum, no adulteration.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Frank Warth is visiting in Mishawaka, Ind.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Dominik, in West Tremont street, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Jones are moving from New Philadelphia to Stanwood.

The Wooster Preserving Company sold \$145,000 worth of goods last year.

C. S. Young and wife, of Massillon, spent Sunday in Wooster.—Republican.

A Farmers' telephone, No. 206, has been placed in the Massillon state hospital.

Constable Thomas W. Morgan is ill with the grip at his home in West Main street.

Faris Brown, of New Concord, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Clokey, in the city.

Dr. J. M. Pfouts has been appointed examiner for the Massillon lodge of Modern Knights.

Mrs. J. F. Clokey has been called to Cambridge, O., by the illness of her sister-in-law.

The men of the Presbyterian church will give a social in the chapel on Tuesday evening, January 31.

Ten of the sixty men employed in the boiler making department of Russell & Co.'s works are ill with the grip.

Miss Celia Steinmetz and George Kempel, of Akron, were the guests of Miss Emma Kuebler at St. Joseph's rectory over Sunday.

William Keppler, famous as the proprietor of most of the camping ground about Turkeyfoot, called on his Massillon friends the other day.

Since the opening three weeks ago 1,154 persons have registered at the McClymonds public library. Up to Wednesday night 3,050 books had been issued.

Wright P. Edgerly, a former Akron boy, has been promoted to the professorship of mathematics at West Point. This promotion carries with it the rank of colonel.

A fire at Bellaire Tuesday morning destroyed five or six business buildings, entailing a loss of between \$10,000 and \$50,000, on which there was an insurance of \$20,000.

Otto Bantz, who is a member of the Twenty-second, U. S. A., writes that he is now on his way to San Francisco, from which point his regiment is to be sent to Manila.

Charles W. Bumgardner and Miss Sarah Evans, who reside about two miles west of the city, were married by the Rev. John I. Wilson at the Methodist parsonage on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. George Liebermann and Z. T. Baltzy, of this city, have been notified of the death of their uncle, Henry Rokey, of Wooster. The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday.

The funeral of Michael Schuler, whose death occurred on Sunday, took place this afternoon. The miners of the Upper Pigeon Run mine, where Mr. Schuler was employed, attended in a body.

Miss Mabel Nunemaker, a teacher in the West Tremont street school, was taken ill while visiting her parents in Louisville Saturday, and will be unable to return to Massillon for some time. Miss Maud Farrell is her substitute.

Changes have been made in the hours for holdingservices at St. Mary's church. Hereafter, first mass will be held at 7:30, high mass at 9:30, catechetical instruction in German and English at 2, vespers and sacramental benediction at 2:30.

A new Berea grit oil pool has been discovered three miles southwest of St. Clairsville, O. The Big Four Oil Company has completed a well which is showing for a twenty-foot barrel producer, and will drill several more wells.

A watchman discovered three masked men at work on the safe at the Cuyahoga Falls postoffice at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and opened fire on them. The burglars returned the fire while escaping through a rear window. They secured seventy-five cents.

Mrs. Anne Krider, wife of the late Samuel Krider, and mother of ex-Sheriff C. A. Krider, was stricken with paralysis this afternoon at her home, three miles west of the city. Mrs. Krider is between 75 and 80 years of age, and her recovery is hardly expected.

Miss Minnie Biskop entertained twenty young ladies at her home in Vanderbilt avenue on Tuesday evening. An impromptu minstrel show was a diversion of the evening, each guest playing the instrument which she knew least about. Luncheon was served and the party broke up at a late hour.

The coal tipples in Dennison, which the Panhandle recently constructed, are daily receiving supplies of coal. Engines hardly have power to push the big steel hoppers up the incline. The cars and their contents average seventy tons in weight, the cars alone weighing 40,000 pounds. The shop scales were broken last week by these heavy cars running over them.

The twelfth annual farmers' institute of Tuscarawas county will meet in Bolivar Wednesday and Thursday, February 1 and 2, for which an excellent programme has been prepared. J. F. Green, of Sandusky, and A. L. White, of Norwich, state lecturers, will deliver addresses on questions of prime importance to farmers at the different sessions. A. I. B. Williams, of Somerdale, is secretary of the association.

Edwin Hughes and Daniel Korven, two East Greenville boys, came to Massillon about two weeks ago, and here all trace of them ended. Their parents were wild. A couple of days ago, Korven arrived home. "We went down toward Pittsburg to look for work," said he, "and we never thought about letting you know where we were. Ed has gone on to his sister's, somewhere in Penn-

sylvania. I got enough and came home. I'll try to get a job here. Tramping around is what kills."

The obsequies over the remains of the late Mrs. Sarah J. Russell were performed in St. Joseph's Catholic church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Rev. T. F. Mahon, of Cleveland, formerly rector of St. Joseph's church, delivered the funeral sermon, and the Rev. J. F. Kuebler, the present rector, rendered mass. The choir of the church was in attendance, under the direction of Miss McBride. A solo "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," was sung by Miss Sarah Lavin, of Canton, a relative of the deceased. The pall bearers were Theodore Miller, Frank Croue, Charles V. Hammersmith, Lawrence Kerrigan, F. R. Shepley and James Lavin, of Canton. The body was placed in the vault at the Massillon cemetery. A number of friends and relatives of the deceased from out of town attended the services; among them was Mrs. Alice Gallagher Wright, of Pittsburg, formerly of Massillon.

The Rev. L. L. Broens, who was in charge at St. Mar's church in this city during the illness of the Rev. James Kuhn, and who made many friends during his short stay, has made a favorable impression upon the people of Gibsonburg, his new charge. The Gibsonburg Derrick says: "The Rev. L. L. Broens, the new pastor of St. Michael's church, arrived Friday and preached his introductory sermon Sunday. The members who listened to him Sunday were well pleased, and look for a prosperous year. The Rev. Mr. Broens came from Holland about four years ago. He located in Tiffin, where he was director of the Franciscan Sisters. From there he went to Columbus and was a professor in the seminary. He filled the Rev. Mr. Kuhn's place in Massillon for two months, during the latter's sickness and death. From Massillon he comes to the congregation here, very highly recommended as a pastor and scholar. We welcome the Rev. Mr. Broens and trust he may be pleased with his work in our city."

WHAT MORGAN SAYS.
Operators will Grant an Advance and Run-of-Mine System.

William Morgan, president of the Massillon district branch of the United Mine Workers of America, who returned Saturday from Pittsburg, where he attended the national convention of the miners and the inter-state convention of miners and operators, says there will be no strike.

"The operators' extraordinary demands," said he, "were made simply to counteract the demand that they expected us to make. The settlement, I believe, will be an advance of five cents a ton for the miners, the granting of the run-of-mine system and the continuance of the eight-hour workday."

Mr. Morgan does not agree with John Adley, the prominent Massillon district miner who said that the result of the big fight in the miners' convention would be the secession of the Ohio diggers. "Ohio is today," he remarked, "what it always has been and what it always will be—the backbone of the miners' union. There are no differences between us and the brethren of the other states."

AN ENDLESS CHAIN.
Millions of Protests Against the Seating of Congressman-elect Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary King of elections committee No. 1, of which Congressman R. W. Taylor is the chairman, and which will become the only committee on elections in the Fifty-sixth House, is alarmed at the prospective results of an endless chain letter project to be put on foot by the Christian Endeavor Society and Epworth League as a protest against Polygamist Roberts being allowed to hold his seat. It is designed that every member of the two societies write to three friends, each of whom shall ask three more, and so on indefinitely. The outcome of this, Secretary King is inclined to believe, will be that millions of protests will be sent to his committee and that a large force of postal employees will be needed to handle this tremendous quantity of mail. The chain letter scheme of the Long Island young woman who raised money for the American soldiers during the war will not be a "marker" to the enterprise devised by the two powerful organizations of young Christian workers. While the elections committee will be considerably embarrassed by the tremendous mail, Uncle Sam will rake in something between \$100,000 and \$150,000 for the sale of postage stamps utilized in the furtherance of the scheme. It is calculated that between six million and ten million protests will come to the committee, and that nearly all the members of the two societies will unite in adding links to the chain.

AT THE HERNBROOK MINE.
A Fire on Wednesday Consumes the Miners' Clothing.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 25.—The wash-house at the Hernbrook mine was destroyed early this morning by fire. How the fire started is yet unknown, but it is believed to have been caused by a stove which is used to heat the building where the men change their clothing preparatory to going to work. The loss will not be heavy to the company, but the miners' clothes, boots and shoes were consumed by the flames, and only a portion of the men are at work today.

Poisonous Sores

Cure Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was troubled with poisonous sores on my face. A friend told me I needed something for my blood, and advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured three bottles and found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine I needed. It has given me an appetite and good digestion." JARMAN NAYLOR, Moscow, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

IS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Says Inspector Moore of the Warwick Mine.

ACCIDENT DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

Both the Company and the Fire Boss are to Blame, States Mr. Moore in His Report—Story of a Naked Light and a Fan That Was Not Running.

District Inspector Moore did not complete his examination of the Warwick mine, in which Fire Boss George Huwig was burned by an explosion of gas on Monday, until late Tuesday afternoon. He made a complete tour of the mine, in company with J. A. Allen, William Foster and Aaron Roderick, a committee appointed by the miners. Following is his report:

First. The injured man, George Huwig, fire boss, was careless. The evidence I have received shows that he went in search of gas with a naked light attached to his cap. He had a Davy lamp in his hand. This would have been sufficient. The Davy lamp was invented for this particular purpose, and through the use of it alone there is not the slightest possibility of an explosion. It furnishes plenty of light, and at the same time reveals the presence of gas in a mine.

Second. The company was at fault in not having the fan in operation all day on Sunday. It is my opinion that if the fan had been in operation, there would have been no gas. The mine I find to be in excellent condition, inasmuch as 24,000 cubic feet of air pass through the inlet every minute, and 25,000 issue from the mine at the outlet. The difference between the two figures is due to the expansion of the gas when it becomes warm underground.

Before leaving the mine, Inspector Moore had W. A. Allen made fire boss. Mr. Allen has had extensive experience in gassy mines of England and this country, and thoroughly understands the Davy lamp. The only room in which Mr. Moore found gas was the one in which the explosion took place. He ordered the construction of a brattice near the mouth of this room. This will assist in ventilating it.

Mr. Moore left instructions that there was to be no brushing of gas, that is, the forcing of gas from the rooms by the use of coats, caps or brushes. "Most of the explosions which have occurred in this district," said Mr. Moore, "are due to the gas having been brushed from a room to some point where it met a naked light. Ventilation is the only way to free a mine from gas."

He gave instructions to Fire Boss Allen to mark the date in a conspicuous part of each room, after each morning inspection. By this each miner will know that his room has been examined and that all is well.

Mr. Moore passed through Massillon Wednesday morning on his way to Navarre. He went there to examine the Standard mine. It is said that there is danger of this mine working into the abandoned Beaver Run mine, which is now filled with water.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

MT. EATON NEWS.

Mr. Eaton, Jan. 24.—Mrs. R. A. Lucas returned home on Saturday, after a visit of several days with Massillon friends.

T. B. Thompson came home Friday from Wooster, where he had been visiting for a week. Since his arrival home he has been sick with the grip.

A great many people of this place and vicinity are sick with grip and pneumonia.

William Shaffer, of Wooster, spent Sunday with his brother Eugene at this place.

The Rev. E. K. Mecklin will begin a series of meetings in the Presbyterian church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. M. T. C. Stouffer, who has been visiting her sister near Wooster, returned home Friday.

Dr. C. Lee Graber and Paul Cabot will each build new houses in the spring. A literary society has been organized in the school house.

Edward Stouffer, who recently bought five acres of land from Jacob Maag, will build a barn and house soon.

Miss Nora Stair returned on Sunday from Mt. Vernon.

Mr. Wilhelm, of Canal Fulton, was in town today.

Louis Hunsinger, after a week's visit in Cleveland and Barberton, returned home Thursday.

ORRVILLE NEWS ITEMS.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 25.—Miss Mabel Hostetter, of Toledo, returned to her home, after a pleasant visit with her friend, Miss Eva Ammann.

After a brief illness John Dresher, father of Mrs. E. P. Willaman, died this morning. The funeral services will be held at the residence of E. P. Willaman tomorrow and also at Smithville, where the deceased was a life-long resident.

The grand jury found two indictments against Fred Ridge, who recently was committed to jail from a preliminary hearing before Mayor Fiscus. Quite a number of witnesses were called over to give their evidence.

The M. E. church is having meetings every night this week, except Saturday night.

Mrs. J. A. Hamilton was at Bellevue and Clyde last week to install the officers of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Yesterday Truant Officer C. V. Smith filed an affidavit against S. L. Wagers for not having his little son at school, and at the hearing before Mayor Fiscus the father was exonerated as he testified that he was unable to get him to attend, as he played truant and he often-times did not know it. After Mr. Wagers was discharged the truant officer

filed another affidavit against the boy and these papers have been sent to the probate court and he will dispose of the case as he sees proper and right.

Quite a number of our citizens are down with the grip at this writing, but not as many new cases as there has been previously reported.

The largest shipment of horses from this place was made last week. The total number shipped was one hundred and forty-five head as follows: Frank Rickenbach, twenty-six head to New York; Max Rosenberg, forty-two head to Hamburg, Germany; C. A. Powers, twenty head to Boston; Henry Snyder, twenty-seven head to New York, and several small shipments to other cities by different parties. The horses shipped by Mr. Rickenbach and Mr. Snyder were shipped by Adams Express in cars, built especially for rapid transit. It is said that the value of horses sold here last week amounted to \$22,000.

Petitions are out for the paving of Main street from the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway on the north to the residence of Morrow Taggart on the south side making a mile of paved streets to be done next summer if the contract can be let at a fair price.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, Jan. 24.—Mrs. W. A. Harold and Master Rowland, of Massillon, spent several days at their old home with friends and relatives.

Timothy Basley is preparing to move to McAllister, I. T., where he will make his home with his two daughters.

Dr. Maurice Smith, of Massillon, made our village a professional call on Monday.

Mr. Borton, of Massillon, has been busy the past week making a survey of the Drake mine and adjacent territory.


Pike township captured the appointment of the superintendent for the county infirmary at the directors' last meeting. This township had several good men who aspired to fill that position, but evidently they failed to comply with the requirements of the county board.

Our brick works are in operation every day, and there is good prospects for a big summer run. With the return of Republican prosperity considerable street paving is expected to be accomplished during the year, 1909, and our people will hustle to get the contracts.

We are pleased to notice that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana miners and operators have succeeded in adjusting the yearly scale, beginning April 1, 1909. While we hold the opinion that our miners should have had better terms for their labor, yet it may result to their advantage in allowing them steadier work, for at the present price our operators can afford to reduce the price of coal on the market and come in competition with the much talked of West Virginia cheap coal. The clean cut reduction of the railroad companies in transportation has failed to be recognized on the market, which can possibly be used to advantage in securing some of the lake contracts this spring.

Our miners' convention at Pittsburg, that at one time promised or gave evidence of an internal dissension, has adjourned with everything apparently serene. We believe the selection of officers was fair and located properly. Ohio has always had the lion's share of the offices ever since the organization existed and with W. C. Pearce, the secretary-treasurer, continued from Ohio:

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."



WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."

—Medical and Surgical Journal.

Costs less than ONE CENT A Cup.
Trade-Mark on Every Package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

20 DAYS

HUMBERGER'S

20 Day Clearance Sale

20 DAYS

offers rare opportunities for those seeking genuine bargains.

All Wool Dress Goods, Silks and Satins

are priced so low that you may wonder how we do it.

WE MUST HAVE THE ROOM.

The same reductions in all departments. In the Cloak Room about half price is the rule. The Blanket Counter is another place of interest—we can save you dollars here. . . .

ALL WOOL CARPETS,

best goods, will be sold for a short time

AT 49 CENTS PER YARD!

HUMBERGER'S

CASH STORES.

20 DAYS

Pennsylvania having a former resident in the person of T. W. Davis, of Illinois, was duly entitled the honor of president this time, and we predict that he will give us a wise, conservative and economical administration.

DALTON NEWS.

DALTON, Jan. 26.—Mrs. D. W. Warner, who has been afflicted for a number of years, died last Friday.

The series of meetings are still in progress at the U. P. church, and are well attended. The Rev. Mr. Green, of East Liverpool, is assisting the Rev. Mr. Hubbell this week.

The Rev. E. K. Mecklin is holding meetings at Mt. Eaton this week.

Joseph Smoltz, who has been working in Marietta, has returned to Dalton.

John Young, the harness dealer, has purchased the William Kosier building and will move his stock at once.

S. B. Martin, the hardware dealer, is adding a warehouse to his store.

William Kosier, of Easton, was in town on business last Tuesday.

NOTES FROM NAVARRE.

NAVARRA, Jan. 25.—The ladies of the M. E. church held a dime social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Allman, on last Tuesday evening; it was a success, both financially and socially. The refreshments consisted of tea, coffee, sandwiches, ice cream and cake. Music was the main feature of the evening. Misses Kittle Voglesong, of Canton, Eva Lawrence, Nettie Ryder and Miss Mauer rendered some fine selections. Miss Alice Allinder, Miss Nellie Fisher and Master Glennie Fisher gave recitations.

Mrs. Hattie Baatz, of Syracuse, N. Y., is visiting her brother and family, J. B. Smith, on the Massillon plains.

Mrs. Alfred Allman spent Sunday at the home of her uncle, J. B. Smith, on the Massillon plains.

Quarterly meeting was held in the M. E. church last Saturday and Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Mauer from Wooster presiding elder, who has been on this charge six years, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Mobler and the Rev. J. D. Downey, conducted the services. This was the Rev. Mr. Mather's last work on this charge, as he intends to retire from service.

NORTH LAWRENCE NEWS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 25.—Our miners are very well pleased with the outcome of the recent convention, and are more than ever impressed with the good results of the organization.

With the retirement of M. D. Ratchford the miners have lost a valuable leader who had the entire confidence of his craftsmen, and we hope his new position will afford him an opportunity to aid his fellow workmen.

Ella Fisher, of Rittman, has been the guest of Lizzie Farmer for the past few days.

S. W. Fulton, of Magnolia, spent Sunday with his family.

Frank Jordan, who has been drilling in Michigan for the past year, is at home on a visit.

The White Skull Dancing Club will give a social hour in Johnson's hall on Monday night.

The following lodges have installed the following officers for the coming year:

Jr. O. U. A. M.—Jr. P. C., John Storie; C. R., R. Pollock; V. C., Frank Jones; R. S., Alex Pollock; R. A. S., Lawrence Ketter; treasurer, R. A. Pollock; financial secretary, Wm. Buttermore; warden, Geo. Johnson; con., Wm. Brogdon; I. S., Harry Lister; O. S., H.

You can't tell the difference between an alum baking powder and a cream of tartar baking powder by looking at them. The difference will be realized in the effect on the system. Alum operates as a poison and causes dyspepsia and other stomach troubles. A pure cream of tartar baking powder is the only safety against this grave menace to health. Royal is the best known and most highly commended of all cream of tartar baking powders. Its absolute wholesomeness is certified by the leading chemists throughout the country.

ram Wolf, trustee, Valentine Wolf, chaplain, J. R. Sheek. This lodge has recently taken in several new members and is in good condition.

Acorn Rebekah Lodge, No. 446, I. O. O. F.—P. N. G. Alice Pollock, N. G. Mrs. Susie Johnson, V. G. Mrs. Rachel Jones, secretary, Jennie Pollock, treasurer, Emma Wolf, chaplain, secretary Clara Sandwith, warden, Margie Brown, Cor. Jennie Livsey, I. G. Add Johnson, O. G. Mary Pollock, R. S. to N. G., Minnie Gracey, L. S. to N. G., Mrs. R. O. Edis, R. S. to V. G. Mrs. James Murray, L. S. to V. G. Mrs. Jane Sandwith, chaplain, Mrs. Emma Edwards, organist, Mrs. Gerrie Moore, Canton lodge will soon pay Acorn lodge a social visit.

A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson on Sunday evening, when their daughter Mary was united in marriage to John Forest, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. R. M. Yoder, of the M. E. church. None but members of the family and a few intimate friends were present.

SENATOR SCOTT.

A Republican to Represent West Virginia in the Senate.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 25.—[By Associated Press]—N. B. Scott was elected to the United States Senate on joint ballot, today, receiving forty-eight votes. McGraw, Democrat, received forty-six. One seat in the House and one in the Senate were vacant. Hunt, who first voted for Bllesseard, changed to Scott, which resulted in wild applause. Both Houses ratified a resolution, offered last night, to postpone further action on contested cases until February 7, suspending Senator Baker in the meantime. This leaves the Republicans a majority of three on joint ballot.

HIS POWER WANING.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—[By Associated Press]—At a Dewey dinner given here last night, William T. Dewey, of Montpelier, nephew of Admiral Dewey, quoted from a letter received only a day or two ago from the admiral, who stated that Aguinaldo was fast losing his strength with natives, and could be disposed of as a disturbing factor in a hurry were it not that he is bolstered up with false hopes that Congress will refuse to ratify the treaty, and that in some way he will personally benefit by the stand he has taken for independent recognition.

KEAN ELECTED.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—[By Associated Press]—At the joint session of the legislature today, John Kean, Republican, was elected to the United States Senate.

The Ravages of Grip.

That modern scourge, the Grip, poisons the air with its fatal germs, so that no home is safe from its ravages, but multitudes have found a sure protection against this dangerous malady in Dr. King's New Discovery. When you feel a soreness in your bones and muscles, have chills and fever, with sore throat, pain in the back of the head, catarrhal symptoms and a stubborn cough you may know you have the Grip, and that you need Dr. King's New Discovery. It will promptly cure the worst cough, heal the inflamed membranes, kill the disease germs and prevent the dreaded after effects of the malady. Price 50cts and \$1.00. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at Z. T. Balford's drug store.

Notice.

Your dead live again and would return to cheer and help would you but open the way. For instruction on spirit return subscribe for the Light of Truth, published weekly at Columbus, O. Christians and Spiritualists alike pronounce it the best journal in the world for the money. Price, \$1 per year.

Hermann E. Blutz.

Dealer in leather and findings, cutlery and taps and all kinds of shoemakers' supplies, No. 21 West Main street, Massillon.

A Lamp-light Companion.

Between now and spring time there will be many opportunities of an evening to read upon the different portions of the Great Northwest.

To this end the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has printed for free distribution to Eastern farmers a number of illustrated instructive pamphlets regarding the various States traversed by its lines.

In sending your address to W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., please say if your preference is for information about Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Northern Michigan or North Dakota.

No charge for pamphlets or for replying to all inquiries about any section of the Great West.

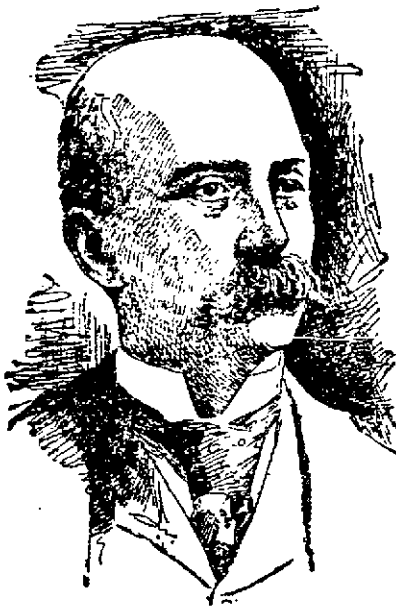
AN INSURANCE PLAN.

A SCHEME TO RAISE MONEY FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

This Plan Was Evoked by David S. Beach and It Has the Support of Leading Insurance Companies—A Similar Plan is in Operation in Detroit.

"Bonds or no bonds?" That is the question that is now agitating the flourishing little city of Bridgeport, Conn., and dividing it into two noisily hostile camps. One is in favor of bonding the city for public improvements. The other opposes the plan. "Pay as you go!" has been the policy of Bridgeport in the past. "Pay as you go!" is the cry now rising from the conservatives of the present.

"But suppose Chicago had followed the policy of 'pay as you go!'" said a prominent citizen to me—he is one



David S. Beach.

of the wealthiest and most influential men of the town, but did not care to have his name used in print—"where would Chicago be to-day?"

"Where?" I asked, as if it were a conundrum that I had given up.

"In Milwaukee!" retorted the prominent citizen, triumphantly. "Milwaukee would have absorbed all the capital and all the enterprise that have made Chicago the Empire City of the West."

Newspapers to the Front.

The newspaper warfare on the subject is as intense as the private battles. The Evening Post, an influential journal, describes itself as the only paper in the city to come out squarely for bonding and a Greater Bridgeport. "It believes that in order to grow and expand it is necessary to have permanent improvements and adopt an up-to-date policy. It is not dismayed by the wail of the fearful in the bog of old foginess. So said the Post in the course of a long and elaborate argument, which took up its entire first page. But why has this matter burst so suddenly upon the good citizens of Bridgeport just at the present moment? The answer is plain. Because, in order to keep up its reputation for enterprise, the city needs a large number of improvements that will involve a large outlay.

The City's Present Needs.

First—It needs a new City Hall. The old one, built some forty years ago, is not adapted to the requirements of a municipality that in the past forty years has grown from six thousand to sixty-six thousand inhabitants. A City Hall that will fill all modern wants will cost \$300,000.

Second—The city needs more accommodation for the education of its young people. New schoolhouses will cost \$150,000.

Third—It needs a bridge at Yellow Mill. This will cost \$60,000.

Fourth—It needs new and permanent pavements, especially in the outlying sections. These will cost \$100,000.

Fifth—It needs a new railroad station, a new railroad bridge and a viaduct raising the level of the track above the streets. All this the New York and New Haven Railroad have undertaken to do on condition that the city will share in the cost to the extent of \$400,000.

A sudden call for a million dollars of expenditure is naturally sufficient to raise an excited inquiry as to ways and means.

Everybody has a plan to suggest. Among the most original, if not actually eccentric, is that devised by David S. Beach, a prominent insurance man of Bridgeport. He claims that if he can push it through he will have the backing of one of the largest insurance companies in the country. Briefly, the plan is somewhat as follows: The city is to bond all or a portion of its debt with the insurance company at three per cent. To secure the debt it insures one hundred of its leading citizens, including say the Mayor, the Board of Appointments, or any one else who would volunteer, for twenty years. Now suppose that the total amount to be raised is half a million dollars. Let us contrast the result of the present system of flotation with the new one:

Flotation System Without Insurance.
20 year bonds to be floated at 3 per cent. per year \$700,000
Interest for 20 years 200,000

Total \$900,000

Beach's System, With Insurance.
100 men between the ages of 21 and 45, at \$5,000 each, to be insured at 43.85 per cent per \$1,000, costs for 20 years \$438,500
Interest for 20 years, 300,000
Total 738,500

Balance in favor of plan \$161,500

This is based upon the supposition that all of the one hundred men live.

Granting this improbable contingency, the city will still make a profit of \$81,500 as between the old system and the new.

Law of Averages.

But, as Mr. Beach insists, the law of averages shows that at least one, and possibly five, out of the hundred insured, may die within the twenty years. In that case the amount of the insurance, \$5,000 each, goes to the city and the payment of premiums ceases. A sporting man might say that the city bets with the insurance company with the chances greatly in its favor, and with nothing to lose if every man lives the full twenty years.

The enemies of the system, however, say that the whole of the 100 will be obstinate enough to persist in living if only to see for themselves how the scheme works. Mayor Thomas Porter Taylor, who is inclined to treat the project as a joke, laughingly pointed out a profound psychological problem that may be seriously taken up by occult thinkers.

"There is a theory," he says, "that a man, or still more, any number of men, concentrate their minds upon a particular possibility that possibility may be brought about by this very concentration of thought. Now imagine the case of one of these insured gentlemen. Every public spirited adult citizen in a town of sixty-six thousand inhabitants will never look at him without consciously or unconsciously wishing he would die.

Ebenezer J. Hill, an open advocate, lives in the adjoining town of South Norwalk. He is Representative of the Fourth Congressional district in the United States House of Representatives. He introduced a bill in the Congress of 1898 to extend the plan by paying pension claims in life insurance policies. The first section of the bill empowered the United States "to carry life and accident insurance on any of its sailors, soldiers and government employees, with their consent, and to pay the annual premiums required thereon, and to make provision in the annual appropriations for said payment, and to use moneys from any established fund for the payment of the first premium thereof and premiums thereafter."

The second section ran as follows: "That in any application for insurance which shall be made under this act the applicant shall there name as beneficiary the United States or any individual for whose benefit said insurance



Ebenezer J. Hill.

is applied for, and any insurance company issuing a policy of insurance so applied for shall insert in said policy or policies, as beneficiary, the name of the United States or any individual."

A Western Rival.

The bill failed to carry the House. It may be added that Mr. Beach's idea has been stolen in the enterprising West. The Detroit Life Guards, a flourishing military organization, recently determined to erect a new armory. To create a sinking fund for the redemption of \$90,000 of bonds representing the cost of the proposed building forty-five of the officers and men had their lives insured for \$2,000 each. The policies are on an endowment plan, the terms of maturity being ten, fifteen and twenty years. These are payable to a trustee, and the Life Guards will pay the premiums, which amount to \$5,000. By this means, it is claimed, the bonded debt of the organization will be funded with a certainty both as to time and payment that could not be so cheaply and easily accomplished in any other way.

Some Interesting Facts.

An increase in the gold money of the country amounting to \$14,000,000 during December and carrying the gold currency to about \$950,000,000 is indicated by the official statement of circulation. The general supply of gold coin is stated at \$807,451,124, of which \$139,654,545 is in the Treasury and \$667,796,579 is in circulation. There is also held in the Treasury \$142,074,889 in gold bullion, which constitutes a part of the reserves of the money supply of the country. The increase in gold circulation since January 1, 1898, is more than \$120,000,000, and the increase since the panic of 1893 is about \$299,000,000, or nearly fifty per cent. of the supply at that time.

This influx of gold has been the result in a large measure of the repeal of the Sherman law, which arrested the infusion of silver and silver paper into the circulation. The whole circulation of the country is now \$1,897,361,412, of which gold constitutes considerably more than one-third. The situation a year ago showed a circulation of \$1,721,100,040, of which gold constituted only \$547,568,360.

The Treasury holds a disproportionate amount of gold, after the deduction of standard silver dollars, which are actually represented in circulation by silver certificates. The silver dollars in the Treasury are 465,961,304, and the certificates outstanding are \$392,331,995. The margin of \$13,000,000 is partly covered by the certificates in the Treasury, which amount to \$5,904,763. The margin of free silver against which certificates might be issued stood at \$7,343,376.

FEMALE FARMERS.

FIFTY YOUNG WOMEN STUDENTS IN A COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

They Have Always Made Good Farmers and Lands Have Been Made to Pay Successfully After Men Had Failed—A Three Years Course.

It is interesting to hear that fifty young women have taken up the study of scientific farming in the College of Agriculture at Minneapolis, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Women have always made good farmers, and in Europe and in certain parts of this country most of the work of the farm is carried on by them. In Germany the women plow, in France they superintend every detail from the milking of the cows to the selling of cheese and chickens in the market, even rebuilding houses and breaking stones for roads through the "estate."

Farms in New England have been successfully managed and worked by women after men had failed to make them pay. One farm in Wayne County, N. Y., is worked by a woman of 70, her daughter and the latter's son, a boy of 19. They hire a man and girl during the summer, but during the rest of the year do all their own work, which includes milking and caring for five cows, taking milk, eggs and butter to market and carrying on the various duties that fall to the lot of the successful tiller of the soil. Another farm, with rocky hillside pastures and well-fed horses and cattle browsing around the trim house, with its gay flower garden, was pointed out to the writer as the result of feminine perseverance, industry and economy. It had been left as a legacy to three idle, shiftless, stalwart sons, who permitted it not only to run down so that they could not make a living out of it, but also had to mortgage it. Finally one died, one went west and one drifted to New York. The farm seemed to be about to share the fate of many abandoned farms that make New England melancholy. The mother of the three brilliant failures, who had been living with an invalid daughter in another part of the state, returned to her old home, hired some men, put her property in comparative order and then, started in to make it pay. She succeeded. It took years, and she worked early and late, but she not only paid off the mortgage, but improved the place, built a new house and laid money by for her old age. She still goes about her acres, wearing big boots, short skirt and a big farm hat, directing and superintending or lending a hand herself rather than hire a man too many. She has added weaving to her other work now, and sells heavy frieze, serge, homespun and other fuzzy cloths to the people from large cities who spend the summer in the neighborhood.

The women students at the Minneapolis College of Agriculture are entered for the three years' course, and will take the same studies as men, with the exception of blacksmithing, carpentry and military drill, which will be substituted by laundering, cooking, sewing, house management and social and physical culture. The teacher of household economy is a good specimen of the woman farmer. Her father, Saul Meredith, was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle, and since his death his daughter has carried on his farm and raised stock with great success. This is the first year that the college has been open to women, a summer course of six weeks being the only concession made to women students heretofore. They have a fine dormitory with all sorts of comforts and conveniences. Every two students have a suite with two sleeping rooms and a study, and for every six there is a bath room and a dressing room. There are also large general sitting rooms and a library.

The Ubiquitous Hairpin.

"Give me a handful of hairpins," an eminent craftsman is reported to have said, "and I care not who carries the jimmies." A traveler lost on one of those trackless Australian plains tells me he wept tears of joy when he suddenly came across a rusty hairpin.

An archaeologist, who recently crossed Arabia, fancied he had penetrated among certain ruins where no modern foot had ever pressed. "I looked around," he remarks, "and there on the ground before me were a cork and a hairpin."

In short, the hairpin is perhaps the one ubiquitous article of woman's attire. More than that it combines in itself a host of uses of which its designer never dreamed. Put the hairpin in the hands of an intelligent man and he will make it as useful as an ax. Look at the insurance afforded by that motorman on a suburban electric road in the East. As he was gaily whizzing across country a fuse burned out and the car stalled. Did the motorman despair? Did he unhook his handle and get off and sit on the near-by fence, and stolidly wait an hour, for the next motor to come along and shove his helpless vehicle into town? Did he hang around while the irascible passengers vary the charges of abuse for everything connected with the road, from the president down to the humblest wiper? Not much.

He merely looked the damage over, then thrust his head into the car and asked for a hairpin. One was immediately passed forward, and the wise motorman, in a manner which the non-technical reader would not understand, substituted the bent wire for the ruined fuse, and a moment later whizzed ahead with everybody rejoicing.

It was but an added proof of the all-round value of one of the simplest and yet most useful of civilization's implements.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE.

The Treasurer of St. Joseph's Church Submits His Annual Report.

At a meeting of the officials of St. Joseph's Catholic church held yesterday, Felix R. Shepley, treasurer, submitted the following financial report for the year 1898:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1898.	\$ 30 72
RECEIPTS.	
From pew rent.....	\$4,679 25
From Sunday and monthly offerings.....	1,001 15
From Easter offering.....	177 17
From school collection.....	134 85
From Papal fund collection.....	20 00
From Indian and negro missions.....	18 00
From African missions.....	20 82
From Holy Land.....	4 00
From cemetery.....	785 00
From Entertainments:	
Father Houck's lecture.....	92 50
Randolph Park excursion.....	28 35
Strawberry and ice cream festival.....	93 77
Mrs. Leu chair fund.....	5 40
Total ordinary receipts.....	\$7,090 36
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.	
From rent of the J. Oehl property (10 months).....	\$ 110 00
From authorized loan used in buying the Oehl house and lot.....	800 00
From donations.....	85 00
ORGAN FUND.	
From Orpheus concert.....	65 00
Miss Kilian's concert.....	15 00
"What Next" entertainment.....	113 80
Int. on certificate of deposit.....	3 20
Christmas collection.....	224 87
Loan used to pay balance due Pilcher & Son.....	1,410 76
Total receipts of 1898.....	9,887 99
Total receipts exclusive of Jan. 1, 1898, balance and loans.....	\$9,918 71
EXPENDITURES.	
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.	
For pastor's salary.....	\$ 700 00
For teachers' salaries.....	880 00
For organist's salary.....	150 00
For diocesan fund.....	177 50
For infirm priest fund.....	21 33
For papal fund.....	20 00
For Indian and negro missions.....	18 00
For African mission.....	20 82
For Holy Land.....	6 00
For January.....	354 00
For choir expenses (musical).....	12 77
For mass wine, altar bread, candles and oils.....	108 91
For washing altar linens.....	40 00
For water rent.....	36 40
For light and fuel.....	335 61
For insurance and taxes.....	108 02
For school.....	14 61
For incidental.....	458 64
For cemetery.....	335 10
Total.....	\$8,855 24
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.	
For church furniture and repairs.....	\$ 55 38
For school furniture and repairs.....	866 21
For pastor's residence, bath room and furniture.....	866 31
For teachers' residence, furniture and repairs.....	107 58
For chapel.....	403 82
For interest.....	343 64
For house and lot purchased of J. Oehl.....	1,829 11
For house and lot purchased of Pilcher & Son.....	1,832 63
Loan to A. Star Society.....	50 00
Total expenditures.....	9,700 15
Balance on hand Jan. 1, '99	\$ 158 56

SERVICES AT ST. MARY'S

The Rev. Mr. Kaempfer Preaches Three Sermons.

The Rev. H. V. Kaempfer, rector of St. Mary's church, preached three sermons on Sunday. The text of the discourse at low mass was: "Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst enter under my roof, speak but a word and my servant shall be here," taken from the Book of Matthew. The text of his sermon at high mass was: "They went down with them and dwelt at Nazareth," which occurs in the Book of St. Luke.

In the evening, special services were held for the Young Ladies' Sodality. The attendance was very large, many of the older members of the congregation and persons not connected with the church being present. The Rev. Mr. Kaempfer spoke on "The Veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary," taking his text from St. Luke: "Behold, henceforth a generations shall call me blessed."

Don't fail to see the latest thing in collars. Just received a fresh lot of colored ones, two for 25c, at H. K. Ryder's, next to Hotel Conrad.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Nutberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now perfectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhoea and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

DISHES WASHED

Gold Dust does it. Morning, noon and night. Makes all dull things bright. Housework's a delight with

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

It gives to an humble home or a palace the cleansing touch that both alike require. It's woman's best friend and dirt's worst enemy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

RHODODENDRON GRAFTING.

Grafting Should Begin in January—Can Extend to March.

The usual species used for stocks are Rhododendron ponticum or R. catawbiense, although seedlings of any vigorous species or hybrids make good stocks for R. hybridum. The stocks should be three or four years old, and have been established in pots for one year. Grafting should begin in January, and may be extended to March, and in August. Those worked in heat may be grafted either saddle or wedge, the first making the stronger union; the second is good for small bits of choice varieties. Side or whip grafting



is also a common method, the stock being shorn of most of the leaves, but it is not cut down to the graft till the latter has formed a union. Double grafts should be used to cover them, that is, the grafted stocks should be put into a case, or under handglasses in a propagating pit having a gentle heat and moist air. Tender leaves made under glass will not stand the summer sun. In April good results may be obtained in the cold pit. Whip-grafting is best for grafting in the month of August. —Gardeners' Chronicle.

Success in Winter Dairying.

I have been engaged in the dairy business on a small scale for twenty years, and the greatest thing I have learned is that I have a great deal to learn still. Until eight years ago, my cows were kept as most farmers keep stock—mostly to consume the hay and grain grown on the farm. As prices of farm products became lower, I found I must farm differently or go out of the business. I thought it all over carefully, and made up my mind that I must keep cows, and that they could be made to pay. I was in debt for my farm, and knew that the success of the thing depended on cheaper production, and that meant better cows, better care and better dairy apparatus.

My cows were a mixture of all kinds, and made about 150 pounds of butter each a year. I bought a thermometer, and when I thought we were making a good article of butter, began looking for something better than the market price. I found a man who liked our butter and was willing to pay for it, if he could know that it would be of the same quality all the time. Then I bought a stencil, stamped my name on each package and guaranteed it to be first class. That same man has my butter to-day, and what is better he wants more of it.

I became more interested all the time, and finally purchased a pair of scales and began weighing the milk. Instead of letting my cows stand out of doors in cold weather, I arranged to have water in the stable, and the cows were not allowed to stand out in storms. I have never had a sick cow since I commenced what I call progressive dairying. The more I read and the greater my success, the higher I aimed, and wanted to improve my stock by breeding. I placed my figures at 300 pounds of butter a year for each cow, and in order to know just what each did, I bought a Babcock test.

I found I had no cows that tested less than three per cent of butter fat, while some tested over four per cent. Before this I had changed over to winter dairying, and three years ago this month, my cows all being fresh in milk, I began a year's experiment, in order to know just what each cow was doing. I weighed each cow's milk twice a month and kept a record for a year. I did the milking myself. The cows gave from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk each, and earned in the sale of butter alone \$70 each. I now have a cream separator, and the cream is separated as soon as I get the cows milked.—Oscar Livingston.

Testing the Soil.

Prof. H. J. Wheeler, of Rhode Island, gives the following test for lack of lime in the soil. He says: Buy a piece of blue litmus paper and test the acidity of the soil by mixing a tablespoonful or more of soil in a cup of water to make a thick paste. Let it stand fifteen minutes. Then with a knife blade insert a piece of litmus paper, one-half by two inches, in the soil and after five minutes remove the paper without

touching the fingers to it or tearing it rince off the dirt with water and note whether it has a blue or red tint. If the paper is strongly reddened, lime would probably help the soil. To make a trial of lime in a small way, the best test is a good one, as beets show the benefit of liming in a marked degree where it is needed. Select two plots just alike, where previous crops have been uniform, and make them 13½ by 27 feet, separated by a 6-foot path. Apply 41 pounds lime (2½ tons per acre) to one plot, rake it in, and then apply an equal quantity of any kind of fertilizer to each plot and mix in well. A like weight of any kind of beet seed should be sown upon each plot. Let each crop mature fully, give them like attention during the growing season, and the result will tell more plainly than can any chemist whether the soil needs lime.

The farm and its fertility are kept at home by animal husbandry.

"What did Mrs. Newlywed have on at the party?" asked Mrs. Popinjay, who did not go. "Above the waist or below?" inquired Popinjay, unbuttoning his duds collar and throwing it on the floor. "Above, of course. The skirt isn't so important." "Well," said Popinjay, reflectively, scratching his head, "I think she had a pair of bangles and an eyeglass."

A Chicago man in Lexington, soon after Garfield's death, was talking of the bungling of the surgeons, when one of the Kentuckians present remonstrated against the terrible treatment and its results.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."

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IS LEPROSY CHECKED

HAWAII'S DREAD PLAGUE DISCUSSED
BY A HAWAIIAN.Island Authorities Hope, but Are Not
Sure, That They Have It Under
Control at Last--Life in the Colony.
Regarding Infectiousness.

[Special Correspondence.]
HONOLULU, Dec. 20.—Hawaiian authorities sincerely believe that they have fought leprosy to a standstill. They base this belief on the fact that few or no lepers under middle age are now discovered. The young leper is only occasionally found. A few years ago it was not so. When the plan of segregating the sufferers from their kind and sending them to the colony on Molokai to live was put into operation, the discovery of young victims was comparatively common. Now, if no more youthful cases are found it is perfectly obvious that the complete stamping out of the disease will be only a question of time. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that no person in Hawaii cherishes any hope more earnestly than the hope that the spread of the disease has at last been definitely stopped.

The leper colony contained 1,111 persons on a certain date not long ago, and the population thereof is gradually though very slowly increasing. The number of persons known to be leprosy in the colony is not increasing, however, but the reverse, the decrease by death more than offsetting the increase by newly discovered cases. The increase of population comes from the births. An attempt was made some years ago to prevent the marriage of lepers. It was not successful, however, and many children have been born of these marriages. Whether they will all surely be lepers is not yet settled. Many of them are now apparently as healthy as any one. The boys and girls are kept separate, are educated and well cared for. The dread of leprosy felt by these young persons is very marked, as a matter of course. They aid the authorities in the work of fighting it to the extent of their ability by keeping entirely apart from those known to be tainted. This is rendered quite easy by the fact that the quarters of the youngsters are several miles from the homes of the adult sufferers. The colony, you must understand, covers a territory at least 10 or 11 miles long and half as many wide or more at one point.

The leper colony, by the way, is a little world of itself. The colonists are much like other human beings. They



LEPER GIRLS DANCING.

engage in various occupations and have a social life of their own. They even publish newspapers. There was a time when the lepers were allowed to have certain small amounts of money in their possession. This has been stopped, however, because it was found that they would gamble it away, and all the money in the colony speedily found its way into the pockets of a few.

Everything possible is done to make the life of the children in the colony as bearable as may be. Every now and again an appeal is published in the newspapers for the raising of money to buy them something which they lack, and such an appeal never fails of its object. The boys have two bands, and their instruments and the uniforms which they wear were sent to them as the result of private subscriptions in Honolulu, and the pleasure of the young girls in the colony has been specially looked after in many ways.

It is not easy for strange newspaper men to visit the colony. In fact, no one can obtain a permit to do so unless he is vouched for as a person who will not write in too "yellow" a vein concerning what he sees there.

"The statement that leprosy is not contagious," said a lifelong resident to me today, "has been made so many times that it is hardly necessary to repeat it. The contention that it is not infectious, made by some who should be able to speak with authority, is false and misleading. Hawaiians, who ought to have some notion of the facts if any one has, are unanimous in the belief that it is infectious. Furthermore, although they think it not likely to be contracted by persons of correct life, yet even that is not impossible.

"For instance, a leprosy person may have a slight wound in the hand and through bleeding may leave leprosy germs upon some object which he has handled. No harm would come to a perfectly healthy person who should handle the same article, providing there was no break in his skin, but it is more than probable that the worst result would be suffered even by a healthy person who should touch an infected spot with his hand even slightly scratched in such a way as to bring the wound in contact with the germs. Yet, with proper care, the danger of contracting leprosy in Hawaii is virtually nil.

"When a person is suspected of being a leper, he is immediately placed under surveillance, and if the suspicion be grave he is separated from every one and treated for a definite time. If the disease does not develop, he is released, it being understood, however, that he must submit himself for examination regularly or at the desire of the authorities. Suspicion of leprosy may be caused by sores on the face or by the reputation of evil habits or associates."

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

HOW ANARCHY WORKS.

Record of the Reds During the Past
Ten Years.

[Special Correspondence.]
PARIS, Jan. 7.—The series of explosions in 1892 at the Boulevard St. Germain, Rue de Clichy, Restaurant Very, and at the police station of the Rue des Bons Enfants, Paris, produced such a state of terror in Paris and in France and induced such watchfulness on the part of the authorities that the anarchists were compelled to remove the scene of their operations to other countries.

On the 7th of November, 1893, the Liceo theater at Barcelona opened for the winter season. The theater was full, and the elite of the country was listening critically to the duet which was sung by Arnold and Matilda in "Wil-



WRECK OF THE RESTAURANT VERY.

liam Tell," when two Orsini bombs were dropped from the upper galleries into the thirteenth row of the orchestra circle. The panic that ensued cannot be described, but after a time the authorities succeeded in re-establishing order. They calmed the people and picked up the dead and wounded. Among the debris of the chairs of the orchestra circle lay the mutilated corpses of men and women, and on all sides men and women, horribly wounded and mutilated, cried in their agony. This time the anarchists had done their work thoroughly. There were 22 dead and 40 wounded, although but one of the bombs had exploded.

Encouraged by this result the brotherhood made preparations to renew hostilities in Paris. On Dec. 9, 1893, August Vaillant threw a bomb from the tribune of the chamber of deputies. This bomb was one of those which explode in turning over. At the moment of the detonation the great hall was obscured by a cloud of smoke which diffused a strong odor of azote. A number of the deputies of the Right were precipitated violently to the floor by the displacement of air, and the Abbe Lemaire, struck in the head, was carried out of the hall. Charles Dupuy, who was at that hour president of the chamber, remained calm and without a tremor in his voice averted a panic by saying that the session would continue.

Some months after Vaillant carried out his orders and threw a bomb at the Cafe Terminus. There were 20 people sitting around the tables in the cafe, and three were wounded. Having thrown his bomb, Vaillant fled, but he was intercepted by a policeman, who had hard work to keep the mob from tearing the anarchist to pieces. One month later Desire Parwels, carrying a bomb so well hidden that no one suspected him, succeeded in penetrating into the Church of the Madeleine, but he had just crossed the entrance when his bomb burst, killing him on the spot.

We have now come to the most famous and important of all the attempts made by the anarchists in France, the assassination of President Carnot at Lyons, June 24, 1894. It is not necessary to say much about this cruel and atrocious act. We all remember it too well, every detail of the ineffectual action of Caserio, an action which was unjustifiable even from the anarchists' point of view. The day after this crime all the public authorities, parliament, the police and all organizations for the public good made laws and drew up plans of action against the anarchists, who were obliged to again abandon Paris and retire into the shadows.

Whenever the anarchists held a conference they glorified those whom they called martyrs, and when one of their emissaries threw a bomb against a palace or pontiarded a sovereign the men in conference addressed to him moving words of sympathy, accompanied by sincere congratulations. In this manner they celebrated the action of Luccheni, who not long ago assassinated the empress of Austria at Geneva.

There is undoubtedly a very pathetic side to every successful or unsuccessful attempt made by anarchists, for the assassin is simply the tool, an agent drawn by lot and acting under arbitrary and absolutely immutable, unquestionable authority. There are often curious effects produced by the explosion of bombs. At the moment when the bomb burst in the Restaurant Very a woman seated upon the top of an omnibus which was passing along the Boulevard Magenta was suddenly and completely stripped of her clothing. Professor Girard, the director of the municipal laboratory of Paris, tells the following story:

When M. Constans was secretary of state, he received an anonymous package containing a book. The book looked somewhat suspicious, and it was sent, unopened, to the laboratory. Three years after the counterpart of the volume was submitted to the searching glance of the X rays, which had just been discovered, and it was found to contain instead of printed leaves a quantity of nails, screws and a mass of explosive powder. In fact, the second book, like the first one, was a characteristic pamphlet issued by the society of the anarchists' propaganda.

Is it any wonder, with this bloody record during the last decade, that the great powers of Europe are uniting in an effort to suppress anarchy with all the means at their command?

GEORGE HOWELL.

LULL IN LITERATURE

MORE WRITING ON THE RECENT WAR
THAN ON THE REVOLUTION.Diversity of Opinion About the Best
Modern Authors--Mature Heroines
Now the Fashion in Fiction--The
Prize Story Industry.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The period immediately succeeding the holidays is invariably a dull one in the book trade in New York. Publishers usually take a brief rest before preparing for the spring business, and authors are not much in evidence, as they also are recuperating or preparing new surprises for omnivorous readers. Of the large number of holiday books issued by the various publishing firms here but few are worthy of special mention. They were neither better nor worse than such books usually are. In one respect, however, they differed from those published in other years in that a military motive prevailed in many of them. It is surprising how the war with Spain affected the character of literary productions. Ever since it began military subjects have been decidedly popular, and it is claimed that more has been written about the recent war than was ever published about that of the Revolution. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the fact that literary productions, as well as the products of journalism, have demonstrated ever since the war that the great majority of our people are not yet quite ready to hail the dawn of the millennium.

Securing a vote from their readers on the best hundred books or any other specified number seems to be quite a fad on the part of magazine and newspaper publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. Such an expression of public, uncritical, opinion, if it has any value at all, possesses it from showing the great diversity of taste which exists among readers, something, however, an intelligent person would be aware of without such a tedious process of demonstration. The fact of it is it would be impossible to obtain a consensus of opinion on the part of a dozen critics from the various languages relative to the best half dozen books produced in modern times. They would probably agree as to the best six books of the ancient classics, but relative to the six masterpieces of other literature an agreement would be simply impossible.

M. de Vogue, a French critic, recently stated that the list of cosmopolitan classics must be reduced to two books, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Don Quixote," for these alone appeal to all conditions of men. This, of course, would be making popularity the gauge of merit. True, while other literary masterpieces display greater art in their production and a higher elevation of thought, they require for their appreciation intellectual training, whereas those books mentioned appeal equally to the sympathies of the mature person and the young, to the highly educated as well as to the ignorant. The truth of it is the best books ever written have never been popular with the masses. He who writes for more than ephemeral fame must be content with pleasing the few, not the many. While admitting the incomparable merit of the books referred to by the Frenchman, their great popularity merely proves that people generally prefer to be amused rather than instructed, and that personal nar-



ANNA MAY WILSON.

ratives, even if fictitious, have greater charms for the multitude than simple, unvarnished truth.

I have observed that recently writers of fiction prefer in general heroines of more mature years than those that were popular with novelists some time ago. This may possibly be due to the fact that people live longer now, though a better reason probably is that young persons could scarcely furnish proper mediums for conveying the authors' peculiar psychological and social theories. In other days not long gone by writers were satisfied with portraying human nature as it is, not as it occasionally manifests itself under the influence of morbid sentiment and unnatural conditions. Sir Walter Scott caught the majority of his 34 heroines young.

I do not know whether the prize story industry is an unmitigated good or not. No doubt it stimulates literary effort and brings into prominence, at least for a time, those who, but for the stimulus of the coveted prize, would not perhaps make any serious attempt at authorship at all. A few who have won in this species of literary lottery have achieved still greater distinction in the future. But what of the thousands who tried and failed? Today a friend forwarded to me a copy of a \$1,000 prize story entitled "The Days of Mohammed." It was issued by David C. Cook, publisher, Chicago and Elgin, Ills. The prize winner is a Miss Anna May Wilson, a Canadian schoolteacher. From a hasty glance at its contents I think it is quite safe to predict still greater triumphs for the gifted young teacher in the future should she again essay the role of an author.

NEIL MACDONALD.

EVERYDAY THOUGHTS

Sunday.
"How beautiful it is to be alive!
To wake each morn as if the Maker's
grace
Old us afresh from nothingness derive,
That we might sing, how happy is
our case,
How beautiful it is to be alive!"
—H. S. SUTTON

Monday.
"Neither in idleness consume thy days,
Nor bend thy back to mow the weeds
of praise."
—LANDOR

Tuesday.
"The diminutive chains of habit are
seldom heavy enough to be felt, till
they are too strong to be broken."
—SAMUEL JOHNSON

Wednesday.
"Who will not mercy unto others show,
How can he mercy ever hope to have?"
—EDMUND SPENSER

Thursday.
"Pleasure is very reflective, and if
you give it you will feel it. The pleasure
you give by kindness of manner
returns to you, and often with com-
pound interest."
—SYDNEY SMITH

Friday.
"Selfishness is the making a man's
self his own centre, the beginning and
end of all he does."
—JEAN INGELW

Saturday.
"Oh, fear not, in a world like this,
And thou shall know e're long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."
—LONGFELLOW

Consul General Lincoln, at Antwerp, reports that at the third quarterly sale of the year held at Antwerp on August 2, 78,220 pounds of different kinds of ivory were offered, among which were 55 pounds of hippopotamus tusks. The demand was active, the prices having generally risen about 10 per cent.

The word Sirdar, which has been so frequently seen since the exploits of Lord Kitchener, of Kartoum, is, according to the Paris Figaro, a contraction of the Arabic words "Sayer ed Dar." Sayer means inspector or watcher; Dar means palace; Sayer ed Dar would therefore mean "inspector of the palace."

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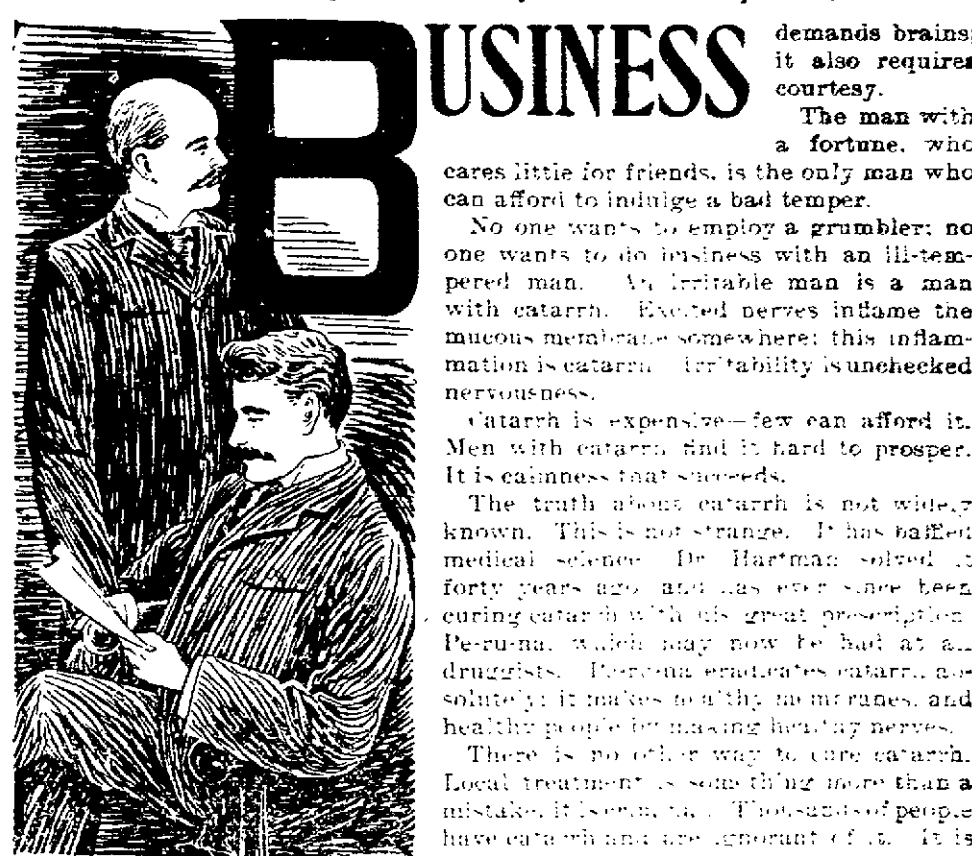
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Men Who Succeed.

A word to those who fight the battle for bread, or competence, or wealth



demands brains; it also requires courtesy. The man with a fortune, who cares little for friends, is the only man who can afford to indulge a bad temper.

No one wants to employ a grumbler; no one wants to do business with an ill-tempered man. A terrible man is a man with catarrh. Excited nerves inflame the mucous membrane somewhere; this inflammation is catarrh. Irritability is unchecked nervousness. Catarrh is expensive—few can afford it. Men with catarrh find it hard to prosper. It is calmness that succeeds.

The truth about catarrh is not widely known. This is not strange. It has baffled medical science. Dr. Hartman solved it forty years ago, and has ever since been curing catarrh with his great prescription, Peruna, which may now be had at all druggists. Peruna eradicates catarrh, and solves it; it makes a healthy man, and healthy people for making healthy nerves.

There is no other way to cure catarrh. Local treatment is something more than a mistake; it is a crime. Thousands of people have catarrh and are ignorant of it. It is called gastritis, or bronchitis, or Bright's disease, or consumption, but it is all catarrh. Write to the Hartman Medicine Company, Columbus, O., for one of Dr. Hartman's books, and get the truth about catarrh. You will find it a revelation. The following letter from F. J. Lowell, Aurora, Ill., is a practical illustration of the virtues of Peruna.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.
DEAR SIR:—I took your Peruna for about two months according to directions, and can truly say that I consider myself cured of catarrh of the bladder, standing, as I only took two bottles. It is a wonderful medicine for catarrh. I ever have any more trouble with catarrh I will most assuredly take Peruna. It is the only medicine I ever took that did me any good. Peruna is a real magic in my case. I believe it is the best medicine on earth for catarrh."

Mr. Lowell's opinion of Peruna is no exception. Multitudes touch for it.

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THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News
Now is the time to subscribe,

WASHINGTON NEWS.

General Eagan's Trial is Now in Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—[By Associated Press]—General Eagan had no objections to any member of the court. He pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications, adding that he did not deny that he had used language as set forth in the specifications. Attorney Worthington briefly stated that the defense would be that what was said by Eagan was fully within the protection of the law, and that no court would hold a man responsible for such language, even if the speaker was actuated by malice. Moreover, the investigating committee had published an order of the President that witnesses before it should have immunity for whatever they might testify to. Worthington said that Eagan had the right to ask for a court martial of General Miles for his testimony, but was told by the secretary of war that the President's order prevented it.

Senator Davis offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating twenty millions to pay Spain, according to the treaty. The amendment has the endorsement of the committee on foreign relations.

The Senate committee on foreign relations, at a meeting today, considered the question of an immediate vote on the peace treaty. The general opinion is that an early vote should be held, but no time has been fixed. Chairman Davis was instructed to press the consideration of the measure and allow no time to be lost.

The Senate agreed, unanimously, to take a vote on the peace treaty on February 6, at 3 p. m.

Local Consuls L. A. W.

The following is the latest list of local consuls of the Ohio division L. A. W., who have just been appointed by Chief Consul Mearns: Alliance, Dr. P. W. Welker; Canton, M. A. Bartlett, Alfred M. Herbst, Primus Philipp and Mrs. J. A. Simonds; Justus, Thomas A. Collier; Maplewood, Milton Abbott; Marlboro, J. K. Hollibaugh; Massillon, Charles M. Atwater; Maximo, W. H. Fredrick; Minerva, Orien Roller; New Berlin, George A. Kelp; Youngstown, Samuel Ward.

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The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Sure LaGrippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters are the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, only 50c per bottle.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds. Every bottle warranted. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more healthy you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c a 4 25c.

As Well as She Ever Was.

"My mother has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and strongly recommends it. She was troubled with catarrh and nervousness and was all run down and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured her wonderfully. She has gained in flesh and says she is as well as she ever did." Mrs. L. D. Grooms, Georgetown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, 7c per bottle. Mailed for 25c. J. C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It keeps them sleep. You can get Grain-O when you please and keep it on a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate, it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it is as good and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children, Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15c and 25c.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large, for 50 cents, is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific.

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Physicians Use and Recommend Paine's Celery Compound.



CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12, 1898.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to certify to the good effects from Paine's celery compound for my patients in general debility and liver complaints.

ANDREW L. LUNDGREN, M. D. Why do the ablest physicians in America openly prescribe, use and recommend Paine's celery compound?

First, because Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. It is not the discovery of some quack doctor of whom his profession never heard; it is not a concoction put up by some man who first invented a name, and then adopted a preparation to fit it; and it is not a secret remedy.

But it is, first, the result of the life-long study of the greatest physician America has produced, a man whose reputation was world wide years before he had ever arrived at this wonderful formula: a man who has received the highest degrees from the best colleges, who was at the time of his great discovery a professor at Dartmouth and a lecturer in other universities, a scholar and a member of a family which has made its mark in every department of public life in America.—Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D.

Why do progressive and intelligent

physicians of every school prescribe Paine's celery compound in preference to any other remedy?

Because it has prolonged the lives of thousands of sufferers; it has made their sick patients well.

The best test that can be applied to Paine's celery compound is to use it. If one is "run down," feels without energy, lifeless, useless, fretful, take this great remedy and note the change.

In its peculiar ability to at once invigorate the body, to make new blood and to regulate the nerves, lies the value of Paine's celery compound in all wasting diseases and disorders of the kidneys, liver and stomach.

A neglected complaint, though slight at the beginning, may through neglect cause a lifetime of misery. The ringing in the ears, the backache or the general debility unless the body is braced up again, may teach one that disease can creep through very small holes.

Paine's celery compound stimulates the kidneys, improves the appetite and digestion, drives out any scrofulous tendency in the blood and actively encourages the nutrition of the nerves and organs with the result that the whole body takes on flesh and color—the surest indication of improved health. It makes people well!

THE MARKETS.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat	70
Hay, per ton	6 00 to 7 00
Straw, per ton	4 50
Corn	32
Oats	25
Clover Seed	3 50-4 00
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu.	40
Barley	45
Flax seed	1 00
Wool	15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel	35
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	60
Dried peaches, peeled	.08 to .10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	.04 to .05
Evaporated apples	.08 to .10
Onions	.10
White beans	1 25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter	18
Eggs	18
Chickens, live	.06
Chickens, dressed	.09
Turkeys, live	.08
Turkeys, dressed	.11

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Sausage	.07
Spice Rib	.06
Backbone	.05
Ham	.09
Shoulder	.05
Le Pot	.05
Sides	.05 to .06
Cheese	.11

The following are retail prices.

Brain, per 100 lbs. 80

Middlings, per 100 lbs. 85

SAME VIA WASHINGTON.

Fares to Philadelphia and New York Over Pennsylvania Lines. Tickets to Philadelphia and New York over the Pennsylvania lines do not cost any more via Washington than via direct route of the Pennsylvania system. Ten days' stop-over at the national capital may be enjoyed by passengers via Washington, and those holding tickets to New York may enjoy an additional ten days' stop-over at Philadelphia. For rates, time of trains, and other particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, or address J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first, but for the use of this remedy, as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it. Rider & Snyder.

TONSILINE

CURES

SORE THROAT

TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline not only cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, but is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

25 and 50 cents, all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be as represented and if not satisfactory after two-thirds of the contents have been used, will refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25 and 50c per bottle. Try it.

No healthy person need fear any dangerous consequences from an attack of la grippe if properly treated. It is much the same as a severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed for a severe cold and a prompt and complete recovery is sure to follow. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss. The Indemnity Savings and Loan Company vs. Emilie Olson, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, February 4, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as being parts of outlots numbers sixty-one and sixty-two (61 and 62) and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Walnut street with the west line of Canal street and running thence westerly on said north line of Walnut street one hundred and nineteen (19) feet to a stake; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on the south line of land owned by J. P. Pocock, known as the Pocock Mill property, distant westerly on said south line one hundred and thirty-six and one-half (136½) feet from said west line of Canal street; thence easterly on said south line of said Pocock land one hundred and thirty-six and one-half (136½) feet to said west line of Canal street; and thence southerly on the last mentioned line four hundred and seven (407) feet more or less, to the place of beginning.

Appraised at \$7,300.00. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff. Wann & Bow, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY, Wm. A. Harrold, vs. Pernelle Baughman et al.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

Saturday, February 11, 1899, the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the township of Sugarcreek, in the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and known as being 61 acres of land off of the west side of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 11, and range 10 in said Stark County, Ohio, being 15.88 chains off of the west side of said southwest quarter, except 1 acre sold off to the Board of Education for school purposes. Said premises to be sold subject to the lease of Samuel D. Baughman, as set forth in his answer and cross petition.

Appraised at Four Thousand Five Hundred (\$4,500) Dollars. Terms of Sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2:30 o'clock p. m. JOHN ZAISER, Sheriff. J. P. Fawcett, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY, Mamie May Culler vs. Andrew B. Altland, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, February 25, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the Township of Tuscarawas, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, to-wit: All of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section No. 29, Township No. 12, Tuscarawas, in Range No. 10, in said Stark County, containing eighty acres of land, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereunto belonging subject to all legal highways, except a small strip of land about one rod wide extending from the south line, extended west of Orlando Stoner's barn northward to the public road, used as an approach to said barn.

Appraised at five thousand six hundred (\$5,600) dollars. Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff. Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.



You are Very Cordially Invited

to visit the BEE HIVE during the

Great Annual Clearance Sale!

Now Going On.

Following are some of the Special Bargains that cannot fail to interest you.

2000 yds. Hill's Semper Idem Bleached Muslin	5c
4000 yds Fine-Unbleached Muslin, yard wide	3c
2000 yds. Heavy Fleece Wrapper Cloth per yard, only	5c
1000 yds Honey Comb Cotton Crash, per yard, only	2½c
10 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, per yard, only	12½c
1500 yds Twilled Crash, pure linen. 10c quality, now	8c
20 doz. Turkish Bath Towels at	5c each.

40 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, Bleached and Unbleached	10c each
75 doz. Huckaback Twilled Towels, large size	10c each
100 doz Pure Linen Towels, 20x40 inches at	15c each
50 doz Extra Large Damask and Huck Towels at	19c each
100 doz. Pure Linen Napkins, large size, at	98c per dozen
400 yds. pure linen Table Damask at 39c yd	
500 German Table Damask, all linen 49c yd	
100 Choice Bleached Bed Quilts	89c each

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

Bibles! Bibles! Bibles!

TEACHERS' BIBLES.

An entirely new edition of Teachers' Bibles. Large, clear type, references, maps and all the necessary helps to Bible study. This Bible is remarkably cheap and good.

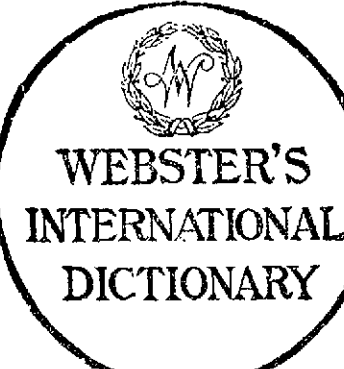
Family Bibles. Pulpit Bibles.—We have the exclusive sale of the American Bible Society Bibles, the best and cheapest line made. We always have a good variety of styles and bindings and low prices.

The New Webster's International Dictionary.

A stock of these always on hand, in both Plain and Indexed.

The Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary is steadily growing in popularity. It is the best medium priced Dictionary on the market.

It is almost a necessity to have a holder for the large dictionaries. The best one we know of and can recommend is the Columbia.



BAHNEY BOOK STORE.

Haven't Had Time to Change This Ad.

Our attention has been wholly devoted to the rush of people that has thronged the store since our Clearance Sale began. Don't wait, or delay your coming—what's here today may be gone tomorrow. Additional bargains added daily.

Those Jobs in Dress Goods at 15c, 19c and 43c are more than pleasing the people. It seems everyone wants one dress or more.

Don't forget our Jobs in Underwear. At the rate they are going the lines will soon be broken.

The Tremendous Slaughter in our Cloak Department is moving them with lightning rapidity.

Crone's Dry Goods Store, Next-to-the-Canal, Massillon.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Senator Frye Speaks in Favor of Ratifying the Peace Treaty.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

To Reject the Treaty Means to Give Up All Advantages Gained During the War—Payne, of New York, Succeeds Dingley.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House today continued the consideration of the army reorganization bill until 2 o'clock, when the members paid their tributes to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts. Very little progress was made on the appropriation bill, the only amendment adopted being the one offered by the committee to give veterinary surgeons in the cavalry regiments the rank, pay and allowances of second lieutenants. The time before the eulogies began was chiefly devoted to a continuation of the debate on the advisability of retaining the Philippines. Carmack engaged in a hot discussion with Grosvenor, whom he charged with being the mouth-piece of the administration. Grosvenor denied that he ever spoke for the President. Carmack retorted by saying that Grosvenor carried the odor of sanctity of the White House about with him, and registered all the varying moods and shifting opinions which took place there. Johnson, of Indiana, created great laughter by interrupting the speaker with the remark, "I can't believe it possible for any man to do that."

A spirited debate took place in the Senate while the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was under consideration. The appropriation bill committee was severely criticised for not providing adequate salaries for some of the consular officers and secretaries of legations in foreign countries, which was denounced as a disgrace to the government. Hale, of Maine, is in charge of the bill, and in spite of his protests several amendments were incorporated in the measure. The bill passed, carrying nearly \$1,500,000.

At 2 o'clock a recess of an hour and a half was taken to allow the senators to attend the funeral of ex-Attorney General Garland. The Senate reconvened at 3.30, and went into executive session. At 5 o'clock Senator Mason offered a resolution, prefaced by the statement that reports had been received conveying the information that in recent years as high as fifty per cent. of the soldiers unaccustomed to the climate of the Philippines had died by reason of said climate, as follows:

"That the surgeon general of the army be requested to furnish a statement as to the percentage of our soldiers who are sick, who have been sick, and the number of deaths in our army in the Philippines caused by the climate, and to set forth when, according to the generally accepted term, the sickly season begins in the islands, and further, that he give to the Senate the benefit of his opinion as to the number of deaths likely to occur in the army before the next sickly season, his opinion to be based upon his experience and the information on the subject in his possession."

Hawley objected, and the resolution went over. The bill relating to apportionment and election of representatives, so as to allow the use of voting machines, was passed.

Senator Frye continued his argument for the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain in today's executive session of the Senate. He talked for an hour and a half, and made the only speech of the day's session. The principal questions under consideration related to the payment of claims against the Spanish government, and the reasons for agreeing to pay Spain for improvements made in the Philippines, and for extending to Spain the benefit of the open door policy in her former possessions. There were many interruptions by other senators. In reply to one, relating to the President's instructions, Frye said the commissioners were in constant communication with the President, and that the latter had communicated to them on more than one occasion to use their best judgment in reaching conclusions and recording results. He said that the question of claims of American citizens against Spain occupied much time, and was the subject of much anxious thought, but there was no other practical solution of the problem, in view of the poverty of Spain—and in fact no other policy was compatible with the reputation of the United States as a nation which knows how to be generous as well as just.

The senator said there were claims amounting to \$125,000,000, and possibly they might reach \$150,000,000. Spain agreed, as an offset to this concession, to pay the claims of Spaniards against the American government, but the speaker admitted that the aggregate of the counterclaims was not large. He also said the commissioners felt that they were justified in drawing on the generosity of this country in agreeing to pay \$20,000,000 to Spain for the improvements made, and in conceding them the same privileges claimed by the United States in matters of trade in the conquered country. Such concessions accorded with precedents established by most civilized nations. Great Britain's policy had been constant in extension of the open door policy, but whether or not the United States meant to adopt this policy, he felt sure history would commend such a course in the present instance.

Senator Tillman asked Frye if he was willing to have our troops fire upon the Philippines. The senator said the firing stage had not yet been reached; he hoped the treaty of peace would soon be ratified, and this stage would be averted for good. In conclusion, he referred to the great improvement in a religious and spiritual way that would result in the occupation of the islands by the United States, saying that no man who would have the gospel preached to all nations could view with equanimity the prospect of the restoration of the islands to Spain or their partition among other nations. To reject the treaty meant the restoration of the status quo—to give up Manila and all points taken after the signing of the protocol and advantages gained during the war.

Senator Mason asked if, as was proposed, the United States paid Spain \$20,000,000 we should come into full possession and occupation of the country, or whether we paid our money before the goods were delivered. In reply Senator Davis referred Mr. Mason to the text of the treaty. He said the Spaniards had shown their good faith by preparing as speedily as possible to evacuate the ceded islands, they ceased to defend them for themselves, and therefore Spain could not be held responsible for any failure on our part to avail ourselves of sovereignty. It was understood that the ratification of the treaty bound the United States government to the payment of the indemnity, regardless of the attitude of the natives of the islands.

Senators Deboe and Lindsay called on the President today to urge the appointment of Samuel H. Stone, a prominent Republican of Kentucky, as commissioner of internal revenue to succeed Senator-elect Scott, of West Virginia. The President said he had already decided upon George W. Wilson, the present deputy commissioner of internal revenue who had been serving in that capacity since 1899, and who is well and favorably known to public men throughout the country, as Scott's successor. A B. White, of Parkersburg, at present collector of internal revenue for West Virginia, will be appointed deputy commissioner if he desires the office.

Minister Powell reports from Port au Prince that the election for members of the chamber of deputies passed off quietly, and resulted in the election of governmental candidates, so that the government has an absolute majority in both chambers. This insures the stability of the present government. The department of state was informed that the Haitian government will put in force the act passed by the chambers to increase all import duties twenty-five per cent. on and after February 1.

Representative Sereno Payne, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Canadian commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Dingley. Payne also succeeds Dingley as chairman of the ways and means committee. He represents the twenty-eighth New York district, and is now serving his seventh term in congress.

The executive committee of the American Boys' Association, the object of which is to build a first-class battleship for the American navy, is in Washington consulting with various officials in furtherance of the plan. The committee consists of W. Rankin Good, Harry J. Price, Louis F. Lunkman, J. M. Mackly and Wm. Clark, all of Cincinnati. The young men today had a conference with members of the naval affairs committees of both houses and were also granted an audience by the President. Mr. McKinley assured them of his deepest interest in their patriotic project, and wished them every success. One of the principal purposes of their visit to Washington is to ascertain if the law relative to the naming of ships of the navy will permit the proposed vessel to be christened "American Boy," and also ascertain if their contribution could be legally accepted by the government. They were informed that neither of these points would be opposed. The young men were escorted to the White House by General Grosvenor, of Ohio, who in a measure is acting as their sponsor during their stay in Washington.

The war investigation commission continued in executive session today, no witnesses appearing. Several cases of

(Continued on Page 8.)

SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Germans Say the Present Plan of Control Should be Changed.

NEGOTIATIONS DELAYED.

Emperor William's Self Esteem is Deeply Wounded—The First Court Ball of the Season Largely Attended.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Public opinion in Germany is now focused on the Samoan question. United States Ambassador White has had several meetings with the minister of foreign affairs during the past week, at which assurances were given on both sides that are calculated to promote a successful solution of the question. Baron Von Bulow's whole attitude tended to show that the German government means to do its full share in settling the matter fairly and amicably.

From another authority it is learned that preliminary negotiations have not gone beyond the expressions of mutual assurances of a desire for a friendly and equitable agreement. Negotiations will not take a more tangible shape until full detailed reports are received by mail from the agents of the three powers at Samoa. This will involve a delay of a month in Germany, though reports will reach the United States and Great Britain somewhat earlier. Until then no decisive steps will be taken. The telegraphic news received by the German government has been meagre. The suggested partition of the islands of the Samoan group among the three powers has not been broached, officially, at least.

The German papers, in commenting upon the Samoan matter, say the tripartite control of the islands has proven a failure and should be changed, but opinions differ greatly regarding the remedy. The *Morgenzeitung* advises the partition of the islands, while the *Hamburg Correspondent* claims this course would be impossible, because each of the three powers would undoubtedly want Upolu, the most valuable island of the group. The *Munich Neue Nachrichten* takes the government to task for "its weak and pusillanimous attitude" toward the other two powers, notably to England, and the *Vossische Zeitung* and *Cologne Volkszeitung* follow a similar course.

Emperor William's actions at Hanover are regarded as of great political significance. The emperor accepted an invitation to attend, this week, the silver wedding festivities of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, but heard with chagrin that the Duke of Cumberland, Guelph claimant of Hanover and Brunswick, had also been invited. Thereupon he sent a strong expression of his dissatisfaction to the Duke and Duchess, and although the Duke of Cumberland meanwhile had expressed regret at his inability to attend, the emperor remained in high dudgeon and stayed away.

There have been persistent rumors in circulation lately that the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland might one day ascend the ducal throne of Brunswick, if he consents to abjure all claim to the throne of Hanover, and demonstrates his loyalty to Prussia by accepting the status quo and becoming an officer in a Prussian regiment. The emperor made his excursion to Hanover in order to repudiate any intention of rapprochement with the former Guelph dynasty, and by the proclamation of his order providing for the identification of Prussian regiments of Hanover with the regiments of the old Hanoverian army he made it plain that he considers the union of Hanover and Prussia to be unalterable. In fact, he thus gave the death blow to the hopes of the Guelph party. The emperor for some time past has been aware of the utterances of the Duke of Cumberland regarding his majesty, and they have deeply wounded his self-esteem.

The first court ball of the season was given Wednesday evening, and was attended by eighteen hundred people. The emperor was at the reception, and preceding the dancing spoke at length with the United States ambassador and Prof. Stiles, scientific attaché of the American embassy, and greeted all members of the embassy with special cordiality. He expressed sympathy with Ambassador White on the recent death of his mother-in-law, talked of the ambassadors travels in Italy and of German ships, especially the great liner, the Kaiser Wilhelm de Gross, of which he is very proud. The emperor questioned Prof. Stiles about his special work, and discussed microbes.

Mrs. White, who is in mourning, did not attend the ball. She only attends court ceremonies where her presence is imperative. Other ladies of the embassy were present and took part in the dancing, a special feature of which was an old French quadrille, very stately and impressive.

The resolution repealing the anti-Jesuit law by the reichstag will meet with its usual fate when it comes before the bundesrath, which has thrice nullified similar resolutions. During the long debate in the diet over the expulsion of the Danes in north Schleswig, the ministers certainly advanced strong reasons in justification of recent measures.

The German press is publishing extracts from the testimony of General Miles before the war investigating committee at Washington, and points out that this testimony furnishes good material for use against the United States in the question of placing restrictions upon American canned meats.

Dr. Barth, the well known Freisinger leader, is at the head of the committee of arrangements preparing to celebrate Carl Schurz's birthday, February 24. A banquet will be given in his honor, in recognition of his efforts to promote good feeling between Germany and the United States.

MONTANA'S NEW SENATOR.

He Drove an Ox Team Into the Territory in 1863.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

HELEN, Jan. 28.—On the seventeenth ballot, taken today, the Montana legislature elected W. A. Clarke, of Butte, United States senator, to succeed Lee Mantle. The vote stood 34 for Clarke, for Conrad, 27, for Marshall, 4, four scattering. Of those who voted for Clarke eleven were Republicans. The four votes cast for Marshall were Republicans and one Republican was absent because of sickness. Two ballots were taken to day. The first resulted practically as the previous votes had, but in the second the Republicans came to Clarke, and his election was made sure. At the caucus of the Republican members, held last night, by a large majority of those present it was decided to be good policy to vote for Clarke and effect his election in the belief it would hopelessly break the Democratic organization of the state. The joint session was without notable incident, though several members made speeches explaining their votes.

The election of Clarke was made certain when the grand jury which investigated sensational charges made by State Senator Whiteside reported that it had no evidence on which to found an indictment for illegal use of money, thus completely vindicating Clarke. Clarke is 67 years of age, and a native of Connellsville, Pa. In 1856 his parents moved to Van Buren county Iowa, where the senator-elect farmed and pursued his schooling. He studied law but never practiced. In 1862 he crossed the plains driving a team, and located in South Park, Col. He was one of the first to reach Bannock, Mont., after the discovery of gold in 1863, driving an ox team. His Montana career began with merchandising, but he soon got into mining, in which most of his vast fortune has been accumulated. Clarke is the largest individual owner of copper mines and smelters in the world, his principal properties being in Butte, Mont., and Jerome, Ariz. He has extensive beet sugar interests in California, and a large copper window works in Elizabeth, N. J. His net income for 1898 was not far from \$10,000,000,000.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The Result of Today's Vote in Various States.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

OLYMPIA, Wash.—One ballot was taken today. Fisher, 27; Wilson, 26. Humes, 19; Aukney, 10, Lewis, 21, Bridges, 1.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—One ballot was taken today without change from preceding vote.

MADISON, Wis.—Another week closed without any change in the senatorial deadlock. Two ballots were taken in the Republican caucus today and one to the joint assembly, without any material change. The talked of combination of the field against Quarles is not looked upon as possible, as a Milwaukee man is said to be second choice of the many supporters of opposing candidates. If Quarles continues to hold his present strength till Monday the chances for landing the prize would seem to greatly favor him.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

He Arrives in Rome, and will be Received by the Pope.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

ROME, Jan. 28.—Archbishop Ireland, American prelate, who arrived here yesterday, will forthwith be received by the Pope.

The chamber of deputies today, after a week's debate, approved the Franco-Italian commercial treaty.

EAGAN GUILTY.

Finding of the Court Delivered to Secretary Alger.

He will be Dismissed from the Service Unless President McKinley Commutes or Disapproves of the Sentence.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—General Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, has been found guilty on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and specifications thereto, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army, but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency. Under the regulations the court, having reached this conclusion, has no choice in selecting the penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely one punishment, dismissal, for the offense. The only hope for General Eagan is commutation, mitigation, or disapproval. Colonel Davis, judge advocate of the court, finished his revision of the court's proceedings this afternoon, and at once placed the papers in the hands of Secretary Alger. This action settled at once any doubt that may have existed as to the routine to be pursued in the treatment of the case. As for Secretary Alger, as soon as he reads the record, he will place it at once with the President, who, under the regulations, is the final reviewing authority. It is his privilege to add to or take from the strength of the court's recommendation that clemency be shown. The indications are that the papers will be in the President's hands early next week.

IN WALL STREET.

Today's Market Very Irregular and Trading Light.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The stock market was very irregular today, but opened strong in spite of irregularity in London, owing to absence of disquieting advices from the Philippines, which had been expected. The predictions of an unfavorable bank report affected the market, but when the statement appeared it upset all calculations by being favorable. This was a signal for the repurchase of stock sold earlier, which gave a strong tone to the closing. There were some recessions in railways on evening up contracts for the week.

Sugar and glucose gained over a point each, and the impression among traders is that sugar advanced in the interests of sellers.

Among the Pacifics, there was an advance of over a point in Northern and Southern. Pacific Mail was strong, owing to a more favorable outlook for the mail subsidy bill now before congress. Minneapolis and St. Louis developed strength on the possibility of first preferred being retired, and a prospective advance in coal rates at Western points was reflected in some strength in Readings.

This was Vanderbilt week, the dealings amounting to 7,300,000 shares, with fluctuations showing great irregularity, but with an upward tendency. There were many reported deals with Vanderbilts, and the stocks affected moved widely, as the various rumors were heaved or discredited. Excellent railway returns came in from various sections. Sixty-one reported an increase of nine and one-fourth per cent in their gross earnings for the third week in January. The dealings with purchases for out of town account were exceptionally large.

THE QUAY TRIAL.

The Trial of the Senator and His Associates will Begin February 2.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The district attorney today notified the courts for United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Haywood, that he had fixed February 2 for the trial of the three defendants on a charge of conspiracy in the misuse of money of the state on deposit in the Peoples bank. Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay and ex-State Treasurer Haywood were indicted by the grand jury November 21. The defendants counsel filed demurrers to the indictments November 28 and December 1. Judge Finletter overruled the demurrer and fixed December 12 as the date for the trial. Counsel for defendants, on December 10, appealed to the supreme court for a writ of certiorari, claiming that a fair trial could not be had in the Philadelphia courts. The writ was granted by Justices Williams and Green, made returnable January 7, and the case was argued before the supreme court on that date. Two days later the supreme court refused to grant writ, and the case has been pending ever since.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

The End of a Sensational Trial in Kansas.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Jan. 28.—The trial of Mrs. John Krebs, charged with murdering Mrs. Lizzie Craig, last month, ended today in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Sentence was deferred. The Craig woman came into the Krebs family nominally as cook. Krebs and his wife quarreled over the woman and he left the house. When he returned he found the body of Mrs. Craig in the front room with her head nearly severed from her body. Mrs. Krebs slept with a neighbor woman that night, and was arrested the following day. Krebs married the defendant, Theresa Agata, in Illinois twenty-four years ago. They own a farm and have two sons, 15 and 21 years of age.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A Novel Plan Adopted by a Canal Boat Company.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.—The Cleveland Steel Canal Boat Company today decided to adopt a novel proposition in naval architecture. The company now sends canal boats down the lake in tow, and then hauls them to the Erie canal. They have now decided to construct a steel barge 360 feet long and 45 feet wide, with double bottom and sides, which can be pumped out like a dry dock. Into this barge will be loaded smaller boats for transportation to the head of the Erie canal, where they will be floated out and sent on their way. By the use of this barge the smaller boats will be saved from the dangers attending a trip on the lake in rough weather. Naval architects who have been consulted say the plan is entirely feasible.

THE TWENTY-SECOND LEAVES.

Otto Bantz Writes That He is On the Way to Manila.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Twenty-second leaves, United States infantry, will leave here tomorrow for San Francisco and across the plans now and out in the morning shortly after our arrival. The command on the United States transport *Oro* bound for Manila. We have been told that the ship is awaiting our arrival, and will sail February 1st. Our baggage has been shipped, and will be in San Francisco by the time we reach there.

While nearly every man in the regiment has been waiting anxiously for weeks, for the expected orders to break camp and start for the other side of the world, many of them leave Ft. Crook with regret. We had just got well acquainted here, were getting used to our routine duties, which have been light, and we have no idea what the future holds for us in the Philippines. The Twenty-second is in fine shape—well drilled, fully equipped with excellent officers, and in case active service is required will doubtless give a good account of itself.

Just as soon as possible after arriving at our destination I will write you, describing our voyage and the condition of affairs in the islands. Wishing THE INDEPENDENT and all my Massillon friends good-bye.

Yours truly,
OTTO BANTZ,
Co. B, 22 U. S. Infantry.

THE UNIFORM PRICE.

Messrs. Pocock Set Figures for Coal and Others Agree.

At the meeting of the Massillon Coal Operators' Association, held in Cleveland Friday, \$2 10 per ton was adopted as the general price to retail dealers. The former price was \$2.30. The retail selling price in Cleveland has been reduced from \$3.40 to \$3.40 a ton. Referring to the report that trees up in prices is due to a break having been made by the Pocock Coal Company of Massillon, H. F. Pocock today said: "We brought the price of Massillon coal in Cleveland down to \$2 10 because we had positive evidence that other members of the association were selling for \$2 10. As we could not trust our own word to be so cheaply sold with the association, we made the reduction, and we withdrew from the association before the fact was known. We have been advised that \$2 10 is now being adopted as the uniform price. While not members of the association, we respect this agreement as one as to be respected by others."

CANAL SPRINGS LEAK.

Culvert Gives Way and Allows Water to Run into the River.

There is but little water in the canal. A culvert, near Butter bridge, north of the city, through which a small stream flows under the canal, broke down, allowing the water to run into the river. The culvert was old and decayed, and boatmen expected it to crash in long since. A force of men is now at work, and by Monday navigation can be resumed. The present unavailing condition of the waterway seriously inconveniences the local coal dealers whose mines are located along it.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, \$1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

N. Erie Street. — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
SALE AT BARNER'S BOOK STORE, BARN-
MER'S CIGAR STAND (HOTEL CONRAD),
and Bert Hanklin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899.

Ohio is still doing her duty in furnishing men for high places. Beveridge, of Indiana, elected to the United States Senate a few days ago, is a Buckeye by birth, and West Virginia's new senator, N. R. Scott, was born in Guernsey county.

Late dispatches from Manila convey the intelligence that influential Filipinos at Manila desire the American troops to land there, and a commission is now on its way to Manila to confer with Aguinaldo and apprise him of this fact. Aguinaldo undoubtedly holds the key to the situation at present, and if it could only be impressed upon his mind that the peace treaty between this country and Spain was soon to be ratified, the defiant attitude of the Filipinos would change at once.

The wife of General Wood, the military governor of the city and province of Santiago, is greatly interested in the work of reform, and at present is busily engaged in the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. One of the first things the society contemplates doing is to take steps to prevent bull fights, and much opposition is anticipated from the Cubans, who have for many years looked upon bull-fighting as their chief amusement. They must be educated, and it takes time. Even down in Navarre, some citizens are bitterly opposed to the enforcement of the "hog ordinance."

Foreign newspaper correspondents are almost unanimous in their belief that the Filipinos are looking to Germany for material aid in case hostilities are commenced against the Americans, notwithstanding the declaration of high officials that Germany will remain strictly neutral. The Filipinos have received immense stores of arms and ammunition since the surrender of the Spaniards, enough to fully equip an army of thirty thousand men, and it is claimed this material was furnished by Germany. The Madrid correspondent of the Chicago Record says: "The Filipino committee at Madrid counts on assistance from Japan and Germany against the United States, and it is hopeful that others may join in such a concert."

It appears that Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, and his Republican friends in the legislature of that state, are endeavoring to have a law passed by means of which power shall be taken from the prosecutor and the defense for challenging or rejecting jurors. This is opposed by the Democrats and a wing of the Republican party. This law has been in use a long time, under which juries have been selected in thousands of cases. The proposed measure would seem about a self admission, or prima facie evidence of guilt, for no innocent man living under an accusation need fear to stand before a jury of his countrymen formed in the way which has had the sanction of generations. He, living under an imputation of guilt, undertaking, bravado-like, to engineer this matter through the legislature, indicates pretty clearly, if for nothing else, that he should be defeated as a candidate for the United States Senate, and dropped as a Republican leader, for under corrupt leadership, defeat and disaster sooner or later must follow.

Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well. They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, constipation and sick headaches. Why pay \$1 every two weeks for a bottle of medicine when you can get treatment at one cent a day. Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days' treatment for \$1. Easy to take, no bad taste, do not gripe, backed by a bank, to cure you, or refund your money. Sold by all druggists.

The smallest thing may exert the greatest influence. Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and liver trouble. Small pill, best pill, safe pill. Rider & Snyder.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. It looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the medicine chest. Instant relief.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems especially adapted to the needs of the children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence; it is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

BEAUTIFUL MADRID

Americans Enjoy Strange

Sights in the Capital of Spain.

THE WOMEN OF SPAIN.

It is Only in Carriages That They Appear Upon the Streets, but at the Opera it is Different—The

Royal Palace.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 26.—An American woman who has recently been in Madrid has written a letter to one of the home papers telling of scenes of activity and gaiety so striking to her as to suggest that in the popular mind there was no recollection of the war. I cannot understand how she could have gathered such an impression. The Spaniards must not be given to much wearing of sack cloth and ashes, but certainly they have not forgotten the events of the summer so soon. Death has entered too many households for that. The signs of life that one sees are inseparable from the existence of a city of half a million. Madrid is not gay, and the show life is much tempered. In an European capital the movements of the court determine everything else. When royalty feels well with itself, gives dinners, balls and receptions, all grades of society feel the impulse, and business thrives. When, as is now the case in Madrid, the head of the state is in retirement, countless thousands mourn.

We went one night to the Royal opera house—the Teatro Real, as it is called, and one of the finest in the world. The performance was good, the orchestra superb, but the auditorium was only one-third filled. The reason of it was that the royal box was empty. The Queen Regent does not go into the world and has not since the insurrection broke out in Cuba. The evening dragged, and the people looked bored. To a stranger the occasion was interesting, as it furnished an opportunity to get a glimpse of the smart life which is to be seen nowhere else so advantageously. Spanish women never appear upon the streets. Their carriages roll up to this or that shop, a door opens and closes with a bang, a "senora" appears or disappears, and that is all. At the opera it is different. Society adorns itself, and masculine Madrid ogles the ladies without hindrance. The Spanish stare is the most penetrating and protracted stare to be found in either hemisphere. In other respects the men are gravely polite, and, indeed, the staring is generally looked upon and intended as an unspoken politeness or compliment. Still it must prove annoying to anyone upon a first encounter. The opera nights afford a fine field for the exercise of this national trait. No sooner does the curtain descend between the acts than ninety per cent. of all the men present bundle into the middle aisle and take the measure of their surroundings. It is a moment of great solemnity. Nobody smiles, nobody talks, but every pair of eyes is glued upon some object in the more or less remote distance. Hats are worn. If it so happens that the range of observation is too long, the inspector moves up to a distance that suits his purposes, and he calmly resumes operations. When an acquaintance is discovered in a box or loge, he lifts his hat in a funeral way, holds it at a certain angle, and replaces it, while his features retain their impassive gravity.

The women are often beautifully gowned, but are not so generally handsome as the men. They go about the city in carriages that remind one of New York, although often drawn by mules. Splendid looking mules they are, too, black and shiny, and they move off at a spanking trot and serve their purpose well. You sometimes see a heterogeneous collection of live stock on the swell streets of Madrid that would seem more at home in a zoological garden. Horses and mules go by with fine carriages, and in their wake you will see oxen, peasants astride of little donkeys, flocks of sheep and turkeys, and often cattle. Every morning, about 11 o'clock, this animated conglomeration is swept aside by a battalion of the Royal Guard, which comes down from the palace at a swinging gait to gay music, having been replaced by another battalion after an elaborate ceremony.

The palace itself gratifies every expectation of what a royal residence ought to be. I did not count them, but there are said to be thirty-four entrances, two thousand pillars, twenty-three courts, a theatre, a church, public offices and five hundred and twenty clocks in the structure. And I see no reason to doubt it. Unfortunately, when the Queen is in Madrid the palace is practically closed to visitors who lack time and inclination to exert the subtle influences to cause doors to swing inwardly. However, the collection of armor—the best in the world, can be seen at all times, and it is the second greatest sight of Madrid.

The first, although it is hardly neces-

sary to mention it, is the Museo del Prado, which ranks with the Louvre and the galleries of Dresden and Florence. Spanish art seems to have begun with Velazquez and ended with his pupil Murillo, and the Prado gallery boasts of the greatest collection in the world of Velazquez and has more Murillos than can be seen in any one place in Seville. It was certainly a privilege and an opportunity to wander at will through the all but empty gallery hung with sombre portraits of the famous kings of Spain, Madonnas that burn themselves into the memory, and historic scenes painted by historic men. Velazquez came to Madrid in 1622. He was then only 25 years of age, and was immediately presented to Philip IV, the king "who smiled twice" and who knew more about art than statecraft. The painter was put to work upon the likenesses of the royal family, and more particularly those of Philip himself, many of which have been preserved in the Prado, and there illustrate in a faithful way the features of his Most Catholic Majesty in youth and middle age, in peace and war, and amid scenes of domestic tranquility. Many of the pictures are portraits of the dwarfs which Philip was fond of having about him, and are, for the most part, very ugly. Velazquez was loaded with many honors by his royal patron, who finally raised him to knighthood while the painter was at work upon a canvas in which he himself figured. Philip, who came in daily to see the progress of the picture, once remarked "one thing is wanting," and seizing the brush, painted the knightly insignia with his royal fingers, "thus conferring the accolade with a weapon not recognized in chivalry."

There is something about the history of the creation of Madrid as a capital that reminds one of our Washington. In the binding together of the several formerly independent states now constituting the Spanish kingdom, it became necessary for Philip II to find a new capital in order to prevent the jealousy which would have resulted from the permanent occupation of any of the capitals then existing. Hence Madrid was chosen as a measure of political necessity in the sixteenth century. It stands on a bleak steppe near the geographical center of the peninsula, and boasting of neither river or forest worthy the name, is swept by piercing winds in winter and parched by a hot sun in summer. In spite of every natural disadvantage, art has come to the rescue, and in the evolution of four hundred years has built up wide handsome streets, dotted the city with small parks, and given to the nation a capital which, though wanting in almost every distinctively Spanish feature, is nevertheless a fine modern metropolis.

The selection of Madrid as the national capital has not altogether extinguished sectional feeling, although the centuries have done much to weld the old kingdoms together. In the Basque provinces a language is still spoken that is as different from Spanish as it is from English. The Castilians regard themselves as vastly superior to all other Spaniards, and the whole country unites in disparaging comments upon the thrifty Catalonians, who, in turn, denounce the others as disturbers of peace and blocks upon the wheels of industry. The Catalonians are, to tell the truth, about three quarters French in every tendency, and are a good deal more anxious about their trade than the Spanish flag. Their very name is synonymous with trade. When we reached Seville we were told that forty Catalonians had just arrived. At first we supposed that the word had been used in its geographical sense, but eventually found that it was the Spanish equivalent for commercial traveler.

Since writing the foregoing I have been reading Mr. Kelly's article in the current Century entitled "An American in Madrid," and giving his own experiences as a business visitor during the war. All that he says is very true, especially as to his fears on first crossing the border, that I cannot avoid referring to it. Although we had every assurance that no possible harm could come to us at this rather trying period, we could not avoid having some lingering doubts until our journey was at an end. Like Mr. Kelly, we "slipped through the custom house with a facility that was positively humiliating." When we reached Madrid it seemed to us that the people on the street were making a great deal more noise than was necessary. At that particular time matters were said to be going badly at Paris. According to the papers, Senor Rios was threatening to resign from the peace commission, and Judge Day was being discussed in language filled with exclamation points. The noise continued through the night, and I think we even entertained a slight suspicion that it had a personal application, until we gradually learned to know better. There never was a moment, day or night, when we failed to hear those noises from the street. Generally they came from the news vendors, but the night watchmen were responsible for a great deal of it. The night watchman is a Spanish institution which throughout the length and the breadth of the land wakes you up at regular intervals to assure you that he is attending to business.

A matter that surprised us to some extent was to hear so much kindly feeling expressed for the reigning family in Spain. To a reader of newspapers it might seem as though Don Carlos, the

Pretender, needed only to give the word to be swept into power. It may be, perhaps, that he does control many invisible wires, but on the surface there is nothing in Spain to remind one of his existence. The people who may be said to reflect popular opinion do not appear to know or care about him. For the Queen Regent and her child there is, on the other hand, a lively affection. Rich and low speak kindly of the Queen, and are rather proud that the little King can speak four languages fluently, as well as fearful that he will not live to be crowned, so feeble is his constitution.

It does not seem possible that all the apparent friendliness for the royal family is insincere. It has too genuine a ring. Still I was reminded that discretion was a private virtue worth treasuring by an informant who told me that the whole country was still under military law, or, as the Spanish politely put it, "the constitutional guarantees are suspended." This simply means that in matters affecting individual liberty the only law that can be invoked is arbitrary will power. The sensation of feeling yourself in a foreign land in which you can be shot over night and tried or not afterward, is quite a novel one. This informant had been through two revolutions himself, and told us how people had been mowed down in the streets and the dead bodies dumped into sand pits, with as much calmness as though he had been describing the solar system. But there was no revolution on during our visit in Madrid, and it drew itself to a pleasant end with nothing more exciting to record than may be found by anybody between the red covers of a guide book.

R. P. S.

FIVE WEEKS LONGER.

And the German-American Society will be Organized.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING FRIDAY.

Agreed that the Club House Should Cost \$20,000, and that the Money should be Raised by Selling Stock—Forty-five Delegates Representing Nine Societies.

Forty-five representatives of nine local German societies held a meeting in Schott's hall, Friday evening, and adopted resolutions declaring themselves to be unanimously in favor of organizing a German-American society and erecting a club house at a cost of \$20,000. The only society having no delegate present was the Bavarian. Members of this organization called to explain that an invitation to send representatives did not reach them until it was too late to take action. They expressed their favor of the plan, however, and said they would surely be represented at the next meeting, which will be held on March 3.

The societies represented were: The Pioneer, Schuetzenbund, Hermann's Soehne, Gluek-Auf-Bund, Liederkranz, Elsass-Lorraine, Landwehr, German Workmen and German-American Workingmen. Christian Lucius presided over the meeting, and Jacob Gross acted as secretary. A copy of the resolutions adopted is to be given to each of the societies represented. By a vote of the members of each they will then be accepted, rejected or amended and referred again to the delegates' final action, in accordance with these last instructions, to be taken at the next meeting.

It is the plan to allow any person to become a member of the proposed German-American Society. Shares will be sold for \$10 each. No one person will be allowed to purchase more than two hundred shares. Buyers may either pay cash for their shares or at the rate of \$1 per month for each share until all are paid for. It is expected that the organization will be self-maintaining from the beginning. "We will not ask anybody to buy shares as a favor," said ex-Mayor Tobias Schott, who is one of the prime movers in the enterprise, today, "but rather as a good investment for idle money."

The McClymonds lot, at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets, was one of the locations most talked of by local Germans, but this idea vanished when Mr. McClymonds gave \$12,000, as his lowest figure. The entire \$20,000, at this rate, would hardly be sufficient to bring the foundation above ground. The promoters much prefer building to buying, but they say that if a proper location at a reasonable price cannot be had, they will purchase one of the city's old buildings and remodel it.

Many view with favor the purchase of the lower end of the stone block, that is, all that portion south of Crone's store. They claim they could buy this and bring it to proper club house condition for \$15,000. Should this be the plan adopted, the business rooms on the first floor will be allowed to remain, the rentals to be devoted to the uses of the society. The club house is to have card rooms, reading rooms, bowling alleys, hall or assembly room and gymnasium. It was decided last night to dedicate the club house, if it comes to be, on Thanksgiving Day.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles. Rider & Snyder.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children. Rider & Snyder.

A MOTION TO QUASH.

Anna E. George's Lawyers File One in Court Today.

NOT A LEGAL GRAND JURY.

Jurors Alleged to have been Appointed Contrary to Law—Gibson and Reamer to be Tried Next Week—Alliance Must Pay Damages.

CANTON, Jan. 27.—A motion was filed in court this morning by Lawyers Welty and Sterling in the case of Ohio vs. Anna E. George, to quash the indictment for murder in the first degree. The motion was to have been argued before Judge Taylor at 10 o'clock, but at request of Prosecutor Pomerebe the hearing was deferred until 1:30 o'clock. The grounds upon which the motion is based are peculiar, and providing the motion is not sustained by Judge Taylor, the case will be appealed to a higher court on the same allegations after Mrs. George's trial, should she be convicted. The motion relates that the indictment should be quashed because the jury commission of Stark county which selected the names of the grand jurors was not appointed by judges of this sub-district of the judicial district before the fourth Monday in May, 1898, as provided by law. Also, that the grand jury presenting the indictment was not a legal grand jury, not having been legally appointed and constituted, and because the jurors were not legally summoned and because James C. Corrus, of Massillon, foreman of the jury was not separately sworn as provided by law. It is further alleged that the record does not show that an order had ever been drawn for drawing and impaneling the jury, and that the jury was not composed of fifteen electors of Stark county. The latter assertion is based on the fact that some of the jurors were summoned by their initials instead of the first names being written in full. Messrs. Welty and Sterling hold that there is no such personage as I. Gaskill, and that it is either Isaac Gaskill or nothing. Should the motion be over-ruled by the court it is possible that Mrs. George will be arraigned under the indictment this afternoon.

The jury in the case of Susan Yockey vs. the city of Alliance returned a verdict for \$1,667 for the plaintiff at 5 o'clock Thursday evening. Mrs. Yockey sued to recover \$5,000 for personal injuries received by a fall caused by a defective sidewalk. A similar case, that of Kate Simler vs. the city of Canton, was commenced today in room No 1 before Judge McCarty and a jury. The plaintiff sued to recover \$2,200 for injuries received through a fall in North McKinley avenue.

John F. Keller, of Massillon, assigned Thursday to William McMillen. The assets are given at \$3,000, but liabilities are not estimated. The assignment covers a coal mine at Bowerstown. Minnie Wilhelm has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Henry Wilhelm, of Massillon. A final account has been filed in the estate of Samuel Brouse, of Marlboro township. The first account of the trustee has been filed in the assignment of John J. Zaiser, of Canton. An appraisal of the assets of Wilhelm & Mausz, of Massillon, have been filed and approved.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Arguments on Motion to Quash Indictment Postponed.

CANTON, Jan. 28.—The arguments in the motion to quash the indictment for murder in the first degree against Anna E. George, which were to have been heard Friday afternoon, were continued to Monday by Judge Taylor. Prosecutor Pomerebe stated today that he had no fears that the motion would be sustained by the court. The charges that the jury was an illegal one, he said, cannot be substantiated, for the records of the clerk will show that the jury commissioners had legally appointed the jurors, also that Foreman J. C. Corrus had been separately sworn and that the jurors were qualified electors. The prosecution also stated that the supreme court had passed on every item contained in the motion and held that they were not sufficient grounds for quashing an indictment. Motions to quash the three indictments for criminal assault returned against Robert Gibson were filed by Lawyer C. C. Upham and set forth the same allegations contained in the motion in the George case.

In the damage case of Kate Simler vs. the city of Canton, which was tried before Judge McCarty Friday, the jury returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$1,600. The plaintiff sued to recover \$2,200 for personal injuries received by a fall caused by a defective sidewalk.

CANTON, Jan. 26.—The grand jury has completed its work and at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon a final report was made to Judge McCarty, returning three indictments against Robert Gibson, colored, for criminal assault, one for the same offense against Michael Reamer and two against Reamer for assault and battery. During its session the grand jury examined 167 witnesses and inquired into thirty-one cases. Twenty true bills were found and eleven cases were ignored. The grand jury inspected the county jail, and attached to today's report is a statement which created considerable surprise. The jury said they found the jail in an exceedingly bad condition for want of proper light and air. They also reported the bed clothing unclean for want of proper care. More light, a liberal application of paint and a thorough cleaning of the place is recommended.

The Twenty-second regiment left Fort Crook, Neb., on Wednesday for San Francisco where it will embark for Manila. There are fifteen Canton boys in the regiment. Thomas F. Leahy, of Canton, has enlisted in the Second U. S. cavalry at Cleveland.



A New Obstacle.

The old obstacles that used to prevent the marriage of loving couples are out of date. The blood-and-thunder villain is a myth nowadays. The cruel father is only a tradition. Distance, absence and shipwreck in these days of cheap, safe and swift transportation do not count. The new obstacle is a common sense one. It is ill-health on one side or the other, and sometimes on both.

Men nowadays hesitate to marry a woman, no matter how beautiful, no matter how attractive, or interesting, or witty, if she is a sufferer from ill-health. All men worth having desire happy, healthy children. Any woman who will, may fit herself for the duties of wifehood and the exalted function of motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes all hindrance in the nature of local ill-health. It gives health, power and capacity to the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and maternity. It corrects all displacements, allays inflammation, heals ulceration, stops exhausting drains and soothes pain. It prepares for natural, healthy motherhood. It makes maternity easy and safe and almost painless. It insures a new-comer constitutionally strong and able to withstand the usual ills of babyhood. It is the greatest of nerve tonics and restoratives. Medicine dealers sell it, and an honest dealer will not urge a substitute upon you. "After suffering untold tortures," writes Mrs. J. Ferguson, of Box 29, Douglas Station, Selkirk Co., Manitoba, "I thank God I found relief and cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The profit side of life is health. The balance is written in the rich, red, pure blood of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and make the blood rich and pure. They never gripe. By druggists.

DRS. K. & K.
The Leading Specialists of America
20 YEARS IN OHIO.
250,000 Cured.

WE CURE STRICTURE

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, stinging, twisting, burning, sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharges, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility. They have tried TURK, Don't let doctors experiment on you, by cutting, stretching, or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Use a NEW METHOD. DR. K. & K. MENT absorbs the stricture, removes the cause, and cures permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

WE CURE GLEET

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Memory, Nervousness, Headache, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, etc. They have tried Paris, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases. Write to Dr. K. & K. Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD "TREATMENT" will positively cure you. One thousand strengtheners for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure: EMISSIONS, VALENTINE, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, TURK, etc. DRUGS, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KEGAN
247 SUPERIOR STREET,
CLEVELAND, O.

WINE OF CARDUI

MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

.....
Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS, of Oenaville, Texas, says: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my back and stomach, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

WINE OF CARDUI

"Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doan's Ointment cured me quickly and permanently, after doctors had failed." C. F. Cornwall, Valley Street, Saugerties, N. Y.

